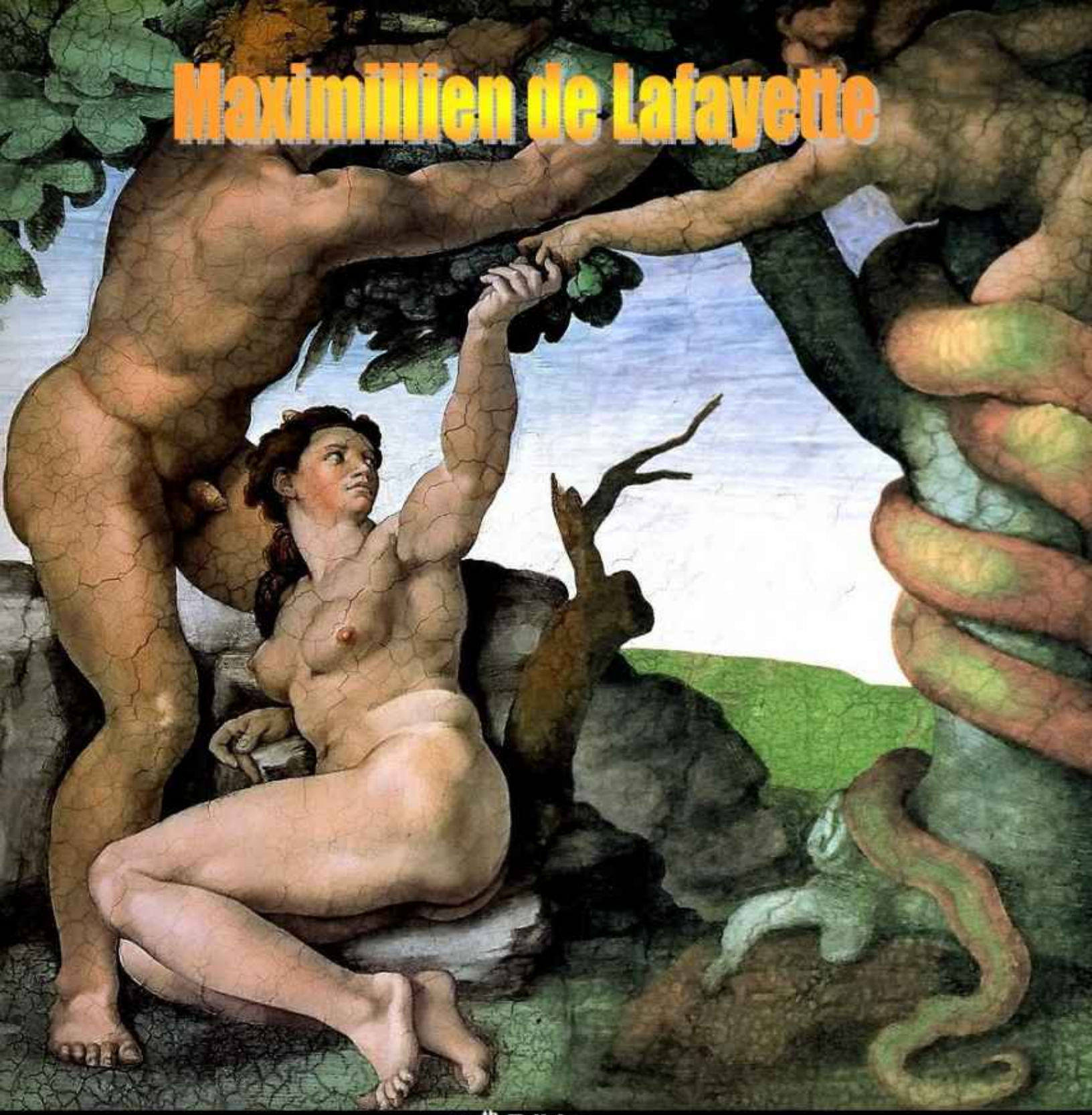


10th Edition

Anunnaki Genetic Creation of the Human Races, Gods, Angels, Demons and Spirits.

Translation of the Sumerian Cuneiform Tablets

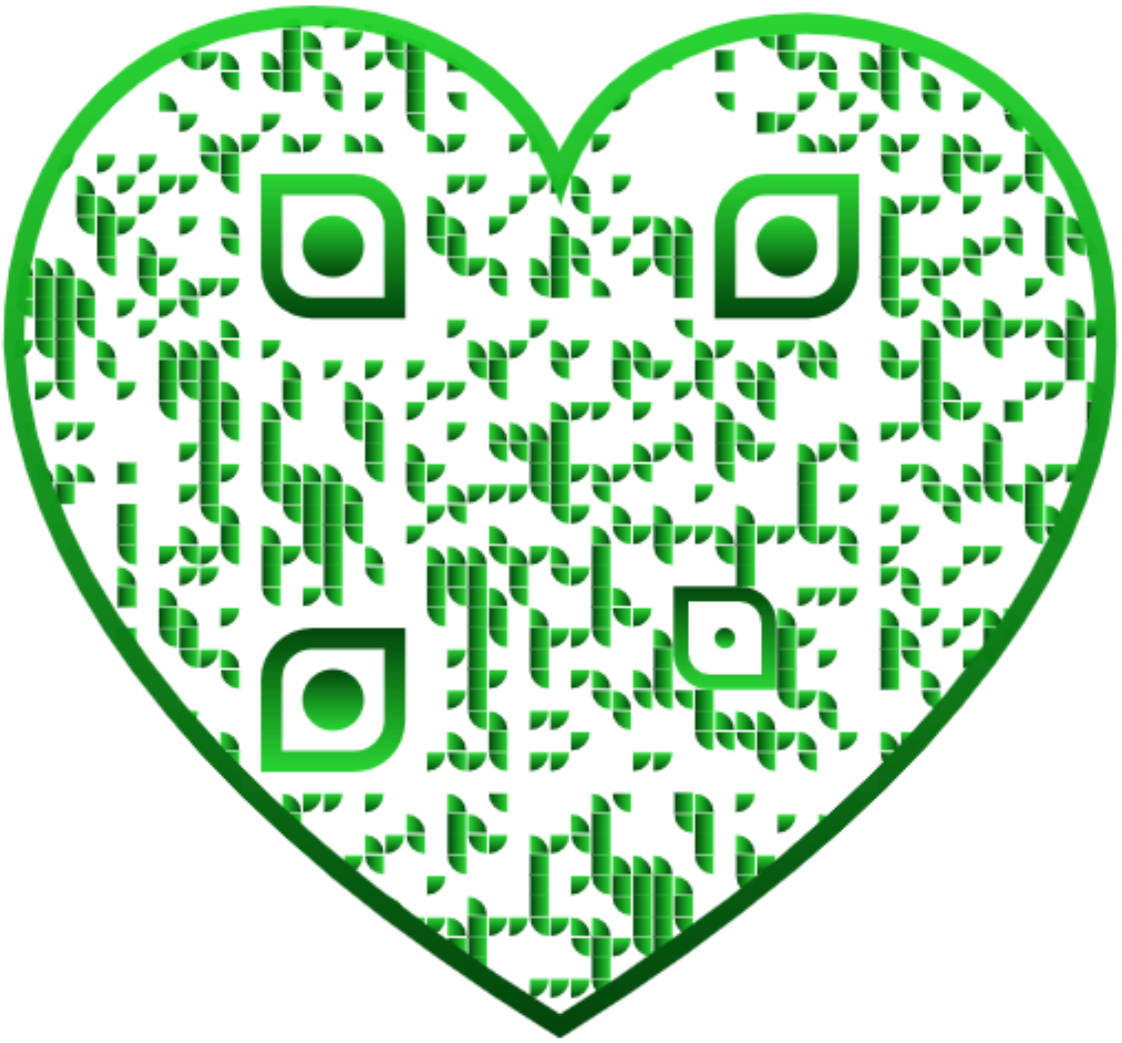


Table of Contents

Note from the publishers…19

Chapter 1: The Anunnaki gods and goddesses who created the first human races, Demons and Spirits …25

- **Anth-Khalka…27**
- I. Definition…27
- II. Mankind was not created by one single Sumerian god or goddess…28
- **Ninlil…29**
- **Marduk…32**
- **Inanna…35**
- **Sinhar Inannaschamra…43**
- One of the original creators of humanity, she is about 400,000 years old…43
- **Innina…43**
- Name of a great Anunnaki goddess. Innina is the daughter of Sin and Ningal, and sister of Shamash… 43
- **Nammu “Namma”…43**
- I. Definition and introduction…44
- II. The Divine Feminine…44

- III. Nammu, the Anunnaki goddess who first thought of creating Man…45
- **Enki** as **Ea…46**

- I. Introduction…46
- II. Definition…46
- III. Enki's plan for creating the human race…50
- **Geshtu-e: The slaughtered Igigi god and the creation of the "First Man"…55**
- I. Definition and introduction…55
- II. The Igigi's revolt…55
- III. The Anunnaki decided to create human beings…55
- IV. The Anunnaki seized Geshtu-e, and slaughtered him…55
- V. Mami presented her creatures to the Anunnaki, and said…58
- **But who are the Igigi?…58**
- I. Definition and introduction…59
- II. The Igigi created the first quasi human/robots…60
- III. The thirteen faculties of the quasi-humans…61
- **Imma-shar…62**
- I. Definition…44
- II. The Akkadian text on the creation…62
- III. Excerpt from the Akkadian text…63
- **Ekimu…64**
- One of the Anunnaki Sinhars who fathered the sons of Man, by marrying one of the Earth-link women…64
- **Gibbori…64**
- A group of Anunnaki geneticists, who developed DNA sequences, and altered the genes of hybrids…64
- **Ferohim "Feroh", "Feroch"…65**
- Name for a group of Anunnaki, who participated in developing life-forms in the oceans of the Earth…65

- **An**, **Anu, Anum…65**
- The chief god of the Annunaki and creator of the gods, including the peoples of Earth…65
- **Aruru “Mammi”…68**
- The Babylonian great mother goddess of creation…68
- **Ellil “Enlil”, “El-lil”, “Ellil”…68**
- I. Definition and introduction…68
- 1-In Mesopotamian religion…69
- 2-In Sumerian religion…69
- 3-In Assyrian/Babylonian religion…69
- 4-In Akkadian religion…69
- II. Lineage…69
- III. Enlil as the creator of mankind, Igigi and the Great Flood…70
- IV. Enlil as guardian of the Tablet of Destiny…71
- **Mammetum…72**
- In Mesopotamia, the Anunnaki goddess Mammetum, also called Mamitu, Mammitu, Arurur, and Aruru, is the mother of fate…72
- **Zerpanitum…73**
- She was identical with Aruru, the Anunnaki goddess who created mankind…73

*** *** ***

Chapter 2: The first genetically created humans, entities, and earliest species…75

- **The Igigi created several models of early human beings; the Nafari “Nafarim”…77**

- **Ilda…78**
- **Izraelim…78**
- **Lilith, Adam, and Eve…86**
- **Adama “Adamah”…86**
- Emblem of Anunnaki Ningishzidda…89
- The Anunnaki’s emblem became a symbol for the “Tree of Life”, and Wisdom in ancient times and the

Medieval Age…90
- **Adam…91**
- **Adamu…91**
- **Adapa…91**
- **Akama-ra…92**
- **Akamu “Akama”…92**
- **Alu…93**
- **Bashar…93**
- I. Introduction…93
- II. The early human forms…94
- a. The Earth-made human creatures…95
- b. The Space-made human creatures…95
- c. Metabolism and the oceans-made human creatures…95
- **Behemoth…96**
- I. Definition and introduction…96
- II. Behemoth, Behemah, and Baha’em in Anunnaki texts…97

- III. In the Old Testament…103
- IV. Behemoth in extra-Biblical literature…103
- **Ezakarerdi, “E-zakar-erdi “Azakar.Ki”…106**
- **Ezakarfalki “E-zakar-falki”…107**
- Evolution of the extraterrestrials and the human races…107
- **Ezbahaiim-erdi…109**
- **Ezeridim…109**
- **Ezrai-il “Izra’il”…109**
- **Anafar Jin Markah…110**
- **Fari-narif “Fari-Hanif”…112**
- I. Definition…112
- II. Souls and spirits in Anunnaki-Ulema literature…112
- **Gaffarim…113**
- Negative entities, reptilians, Djinns, Afrit, evil-birds, and demons which live in the lower sphere/zone

(Alternate dimension), and on Earth…113
- **Galas…125**
- I. Definition…125
- II. The most recognizable Akkadian demons were… 125
- **Ghool “Ghul”…130**
- The Ghool are two categories of species that belong to a lower entities sphere. In other words, the Ghool are entities created by the Anunnaki at the time they experimented with the primordial prototypes of humans (Quasi-humans)…130

- **Hay-yah…131**
- I. Definition…131
- II. The concept in the occult realm and Kabala…131
- **Helama-Gooliim…132**
- I. Definition…132
- II. The creation process of these entities…133
- **Jinn, “Jinni”…135**
- In Ana’kh literature, Jinn means breed, race or creature. They are defined as entities created by the Anunnaki. They are also called “Afrit” by the Arabs and inhabitants of ancient Anatolia…135
- **Afa-rit…135**
- Mysterious entities or presences, with extraordinary powers, who manifest themselves to help those who know how to call upon them. ..135
- **Zalmat Gaguadi, “Zalmat Shawdah”…142**
- The dark race, and the black race…142
- **Zakar…142**
- Another Sumerian/Anunnaki name given to Adam by the Anunnaki god Enki…142
- **Zamzummim…143**
- A name for the children of Anak (Anakim), as referred to by the Ammonites…143

- **The “Women of the Light”…143**
- The “Women of Light” were the early female-form on Earth…**143**
- **Abd…145**
- The first name given to Man by the Anunnaki….145

- **Abel “Abhal”, “A-bel-alu”, “Abhel”, “Ablu”, “Habeel”…145**
- The first intelligent man on Earth…145
- The genetic composition of Abel, and how he fits in the Anunnaki-Bible equation…148
- **Abel-alu…150**
- Possibly a human genetic prototype…150
- **Abkalu “Apkallu”…151**
- The seven sages who served the Babylonian kings as vizirs (Ministers), advisors and guardians…151
- **Siddim…160**
- I. Definition and introduction…160
- II. A non-Hebrew view, Berkovitch’s opinion…160
- III. In Arabic, Persian and Indian literature…161
- **Dingir…161**
- Dingir, a part of a non-terrestrial group, was one of the three extraterrestrial races capable of self-reproducing, creating life, and having their own offspring…161
- **Dybukur…165**
- An entity that lives in a sphere between Earth and the afterlife…165
- **Endiku…166**
- Name of a wild man, mentioned in the ancient Sumerian texts. In the Epic of Gilgamesh, Enkidu is the wild man created by the goddess Aruru, who becomes a companion to the legendary Gilgamesh..166
- **Gab’r (Ga’br)…167**

- A reference made to a multitude of meanings at linguistic, religious, and metaphysical levels…167

- **Gabra’il “Gabriel”…168**
- Name of an Anunnaki personage with mighty powers, who has played a major and primordial role in the creation of the human race…168
- **Gilgamesh…169**
- Gilgamesh was the legendary king of Uruk in Babylonia, located on the Euphrates River in modern Iraq…169
- **Hawwah…176**
- I. Definition and introduction…176
- II. The Hebrew texts and relation to the Sumerian goddess Ninhursag, who created the first Man…176
- III. The Anunnaki’s “Women of the Light”…177
- IV. The Anunnaki’s Genesis and Hawwa…177
- a. Transliteration of a text from the Book of Ramadosh…178
- b. Translation of the text from the Book of Ramadosh…179
- **Lilith…181**
- I. Introduction…181
- II. Lilith was the first woman created by the Anunnaki
- III. The role of the Igigi…182
- IV. The Anunnaki’s different intentions, and views of Creation…183
- V. Lucifer, the creator…184
- VI. Lilith, Sinhar Lucifer, and Adam…185
- **Malak…191**
- Word for an angel. The Malaki (Plural in Ana’kh), were referred to as the “Beings of Light”, created genetically by the Anunnaki…191
- **Pazuzu…192**

- Name of a demon created by the Anunnaki. Pazuzu is the king of the wind, which protects human beings from evil, diseases, and plague…192
- **Rephaim “Rpum”…195**
- An Ana’kh word for a race of Anunnaki giants, whose remnants occupied an area east of Canaan, and the southern region of Phoenicia. This is another name for the tall Anunnaki who lived in the area…195
- **Lulu…199**
- The first specimen of the human race, intentionally created as a laborer or a slave.

*** *** ***

Chapter 3: The World of the Anunnaki, and Anunnaki-Ulema …203

- **Chimiti…203**
- I. Definition…203
- II. The Anunnaki “Liquid Light”…203
- **Anamidra…206**
- I. Definition and introduction…206
- II. Anamidra and the Earth Matrix…206
- III. Anamidra explains what kind of clay the Anunnaki used to create Man…207
- IV. Anamidra explains the creation of Man from cosmic clay…208
- **Fana.Ri “Fanna-Ri”…208**
- I. Definition and introduction…208
- II. Summary of fertilization and reproduction…210

- **Jah “Yah”…210**
- I. Definition and introduction…210

- II. Copies of the universe, including copies of ourselves, and Earth…211
- **Jah-Havah, “Jah-Hovah”, “Ha-Yah”…212**
- It is a term for the dual nature of humans, before they were separated genetically…212
- **Kalika…213**
- An Anunnaki term referring to the creation of early Man…213
- **Zanich-Eredu…213**
- I. Definition and introduction…213
- II. The “Grays”: An Intraterrestrial non-human race… 214
- **A: The Anunnaki grand lord of the “liquid Energy”…216**
- **Absu…221**
- The Sumerian limitless and endless space, also the geneticist who fashioned the first “Liquid energy” on Earth…221
- **Afqa “Afka”…222**
- Name of an ancient Phoenician town in Lebanon (55 km from Beirut) where Adon (Adonis) was killed while hunting…222
-
- **Agirim…222**
- First baked clay…222
- **Agra-bida…222**
- Extraterrestrial genes…222

- **Amrit…229**
- Name of an ancient Phoenician city located in Syria, co-built by the remnants of the Anunnaki and early Phoenicians from Tyre and Sidon…229
- **Aberu…229**
- Container; tube. Aberu was used by the Anunnaki gods and goddesses, in their genetic laboratories to

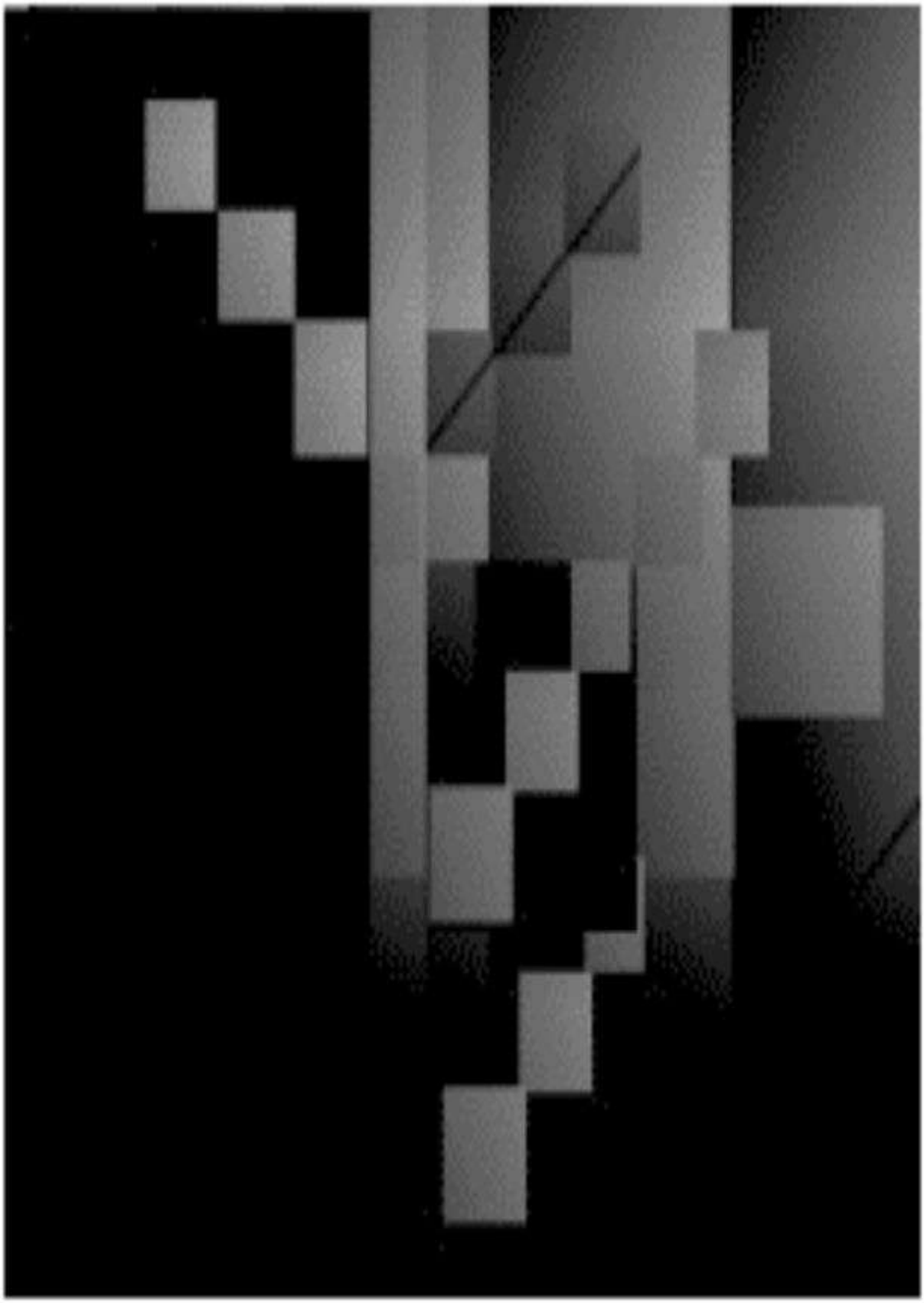
fashion the early forms of human beings…229
- **Aberuchimiti…229**
- Laboratory tubes used in genetic creation…229
- **Arzawa…231**
- Name of the ancient Hittite Kingdom in Cappadocia… 231
- **Behistun, and Anunnaki Ram-La Kitbur…234**
- I. Definition and introduction…234
- II. Etymology…234
- III. A place for the gods…237
- IV. Alexander the Great, the extraterrestrial gods, and Behistun…237
- **Chaii…237**
- Term for the life of a human being…237
- **Chaiiturabi**
- In Ana'kh, Chaiiturabi means clay…238
- **Dadmim…239**
- Anunnaki word for a human creature; people on Earth…239
- **Gizzidu-ra…239**

- Gizzidu-ra is a chapter in the Book of Ramadosh, which explains our religious link to the Anunnaki, and describes the traits of the Anunnaki gods and goddesses…239
- **Golem "Golim"…241**
- Golem (In Ana'kh) is a prototype of a created presence or entity, usually associated with the mixture of a terrestrial element, and the thought of a Golimu who creates a non-human creature…241
- **Rabbi Loeb and the Golem of Prague…241**
- **Golimu…253**
- Golimu is the name or the title of the enlightened Ulema who creates a Golem…253
- **Gubekli "Göbekli Tepe"…253**

- Turkish words meaning “The hill of the navel”. Name of one of the oldest temple stones in the world…253
- **Ishra…258**
- Name or term for the new image or duplicate of the original existence of a life-form, in another universe… 258
- **Jagaad-Oni…258**
- A term for the primordial point, or “The beginning station,” from which the universe emanated…258
- **Kabiri “Kabirim”…258**
- Ancient Canaanite and Phoenician deities, “fashioned” after the image of the early Anunnaki who landed in ancient Phoenicia…258
- **Shamrakh-Ank-Sinhar-baal…259**

- The creator of life in the universe, and one of the primordial creators of the Anunnaki…259
- I. Definition and etymology…259
- II. In Eastern languages…259
- **Te.E.Ma…259**
- Name of one of the gods chosen by the Anunnaki to provide the blood to create a genetically produced human race…259
- **Ti…260**
- Akkadian word for rib. In later versions of the ancient Akkadian/Sumerian texts, “Nin-ti” became the “Lady of the rib”, also the “Lady of life”, and the “Lady of creation”…260
- **Tiamat…260**
- Gigantic dragon symbolizing the primeval chaos…260
- **Dilmun…263**
- Dilmun is the Sumerian name for Bahrain, which, around 2,000 B.C. was a prosperous city…263
- This 5,000 year old Akkadian/Sumerian tablet tells the story of the Anunnaki god Enki, and his forbidden

plants on the island of Dilmun…264



A Note From the Publishers

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Maximillien de Lafayette wrote more than 250 books on the Anunnaki and related topics including the 6 volume encyclopedia set “De Lafayette Mega Encyclopedia of Anunnaki, Ulema-Anunnaki, Their Offspring, Their Remnants and Extraterrestrial Civilization on Earth.” In other words, he wrote more than 30,000 pages on the subject.

To many readers, his work is overwhelming. Consequently, many topics and important subjects were lost in the immensity of information and findings provided in all of his massive published work. It was too much, too large, and too varied. This created some inconvenience and difficulty in finding subjects of interest to many readers.

The world of the Anunnaki is immense, and so too is the work of Mr. de Lafayette.

For example, if you have not purchased all of his books, and/or if you did not classify/categorize a subject you are interested in, it would be impossible to have direct and easy access to the subject or topic you are interested in.

Where would you find an article on an Anunnaki’s life on their planet?

The Anunnaki genetic creation of the human race?

How the Anunnaki created religions on Earth?

The habitat of the Grays?

The habitat of the hybrid race?

Chronology of the Anunnaki on Earth?

The return of the Anunnaki in 2022? And so on…
You do admit, it is a hard task to find these subjects without going through the entire body of Mr. de Lafayette's work.

This convinced us that – in the best interest of the readers – we should provide the public with a series of the most important findings and articles that meet your needs, and facilitate your search for a particular subject.
The series "The most important aspects and characteristic features of the Anunnaki and extraterrestrials" consists of approximately 40 books/booklets, each containing one major topic, which was previously spread out in several books.

*** *** ***

Here is a list of the titles of the 40 books/booklets of the series:

_____

- **Book 1:** You, in the Afterlife, Parallel Dimensions and Beyond the Future of Time and Space.
- **Book 2:** The German UFOs and the supernatural
- **Book 3:** Baalbeck: The Anunnaki's City and Afrit Underground.
- **Book 4:** Anunnaki Genetic Creation of the Human Races, Demons and Spirits.
- **Book 5:** Adonis, Dumuzi and the Anunnaki.
- **Book 6:** The Afarit, Djinns and the Anunnaki.
- **Book 7:** The Anunnaki Ba'abs: Stargates.
- **Book 8:** The Anunnaki, Yahweh and God.
- **Book 9:** Abraham and the Anunnaki.
- **Book 10:** St. Tekla, the First Anunnaki Hybrid Christian Saint.
- **Book 11:** 2022, the year the Anunnaki return to Earth.
- **Book 12:** The Anunnaki, Cheribu and Angels on Earth.

- **Book 13:** The Anunnaki classes and categories.
- **Book 14:** Dido, the Anunnaki-Phoenician Princess.
- **Book 15:** The Anunnaki and Enlil.
- **Book 16:** The Anunnaki and Enki.

- **Book 17:** The name the Anunnaki gave you before you were born.
- **Book 17:** The Anunnaki and Fikr.
- **Book 18:** The Anunnaki winged disk and their symbols on Earth.
- **Book 19:** The Anunnaki and the secret esoteric meaning of the mushroom/Holy Grail.
- **Book 20:** The Anunnaki's Conduit and the creation of our brains' cells.
- **Book 21:** Grids and calendar of our lucky hours and days.
- **Book 22:** The Anunnaki Miraya.
- **Book 23:** The Anunnaki and the Hyksos.
- **Book 24:** The Hybrid race from A to Z. Their habitat and lifestyle.
- **Book 25:** Nibiru-Ashtari: How the Anunnaki live on their planet.
- **Book 26:** The supernatural powers of the Anunnaki Ulema.
- **Book 27:** Weapons and black operations of the Grays-Earth Governments Alliance.
- **Book 28:** The Anunnaki Ulema Tarot.
- **Book 29:** The Anunnaki, You, and your double.
- **Book 30:** The Grays from A to Z.
- **Book 31:** The Anunnaki and the vanished civilizations and continents on Earth.
- **Book 32:** Ziggurat and temples of Anunnaki gods in Babylon.
- **Book 33:** The Anunnaki, our genes and the Supersymetric Mind.

- **Book 34:** What the extraterrestrials and the Anunnaki want you to know!
- **Book 35:** Anunnaki symbols, artifacts and cities on Earth.
- **Book 36:** The Anunnaki Chronology from 1,250,000 years ago to the present day.

- The book includes the genealogical line of descendants and/or remnants of the Anunnaki on Earth, in the regions of Mesopotamia, Babylonia, Sumer, Assyria, Chaldea, Phoenicia, and Turkey.
- **Book 37:** Anunnaki's Akashic Records.

Note: Four additional books are under preparation.

*** *** ***

Chapter 1

The Anunnaki gods and goddesses who created the first human races, Demons and Spirits

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The Anunnaki gods and goddesses who created the first human races, demons and spirits

*** *** ***

Anth-Khalka:

- I. Definition.
- II. Mankind was not created by one single Sumerian god or goddess.
- 1-Ninlil
- 2-Marduk
- 3-Inanna
- 4-Nammu “Namma”
- I. Definition and introduction.
- II. The Divine Feminine.
- III. Nammu, the Anunnaki goddess who first thought of creating Man.
- a-The Akkadian/Sumerian text.
- IV. “The Creation of Humans”
- Here is Enki giving his instructions.
- b-Ninmah and Enki create the “First Man”.
- V. The “First Man” is a deformed creature.

I. Definition:

Anth-Khalka is an Anunnaki term for the creation of the first humans.

Composed of two words:

- **a**-An’th, which means race; people.

- **b**-Khalka, which means creation; birth.

From An’th the Arabic word Ounth was derived, which means people, humans, human race. And from Khalka, the Arabic

word Khalika was derived, which means creation of the human beings.

*** *** ***

II. Mankind was not created by one single Sumerian god or goddess:

Excerpts from Ulema's Kira'at (Reading):

Mankind was not created by one single Sumerian god. More than one Anunnaki participated in the creation of mankind.

And contrary to common belief, the Anunnaki were not the first extraterrestrials and gods to create a human from clay.

Many other deities from different pantheons also created man from clay.

For instance, Khnum "Kneph" (Meaning: To build, to unify in Egyptian) was one of the oldest Egyptian gods, who created mankind from clay on a potter's wheel.

Khnum became a variation of Ptah.

The Anunnaki first landed in Phoenicia, where they established their first colonies, and shortly thereafter, they created their most elaborate medical center on the Island of Arwad, which at the time was a Phoenician territory.

However, the Anunnaki ameliorated their genetic creations, and upgraded early human forms and primitive humans in their laboratories in Sumer.

The Sumerian texts and their translations into western languages gave more exposure to the Anunnaki of Sumer, than to the other equally powerful Anunnaki of Phoenicia and Central Africa.

The Sumerian texts include various versions of the creation of mankind by a multitude of Anunnaki gods and goddesses.

Some passages in the Sumerian texts refer to different creators, as well as to multiple genetic experiments.

There is no reference to one singular genetic creation of the early human races, or solid certainty to the fact that mankind was genetically created by one single god.

In fact, a multitude of gods and goddesses created different types and categories of human beings, to name a few:

*** *** ***

Ninlil:

Ninlil the Sumerian “Queen Breeze”, who was also called Aruru, Ninhursag, Ninhursanga, the Lady of The Mountains, the ruler of the heavens, underworld, wind, earth, and grain, wife of Enlil and the mother of Nanna/Utu experimented with different forms and shapes of early human beings.

Ninlil also created Endiku.

In the Epic of Gilgamesh we read:

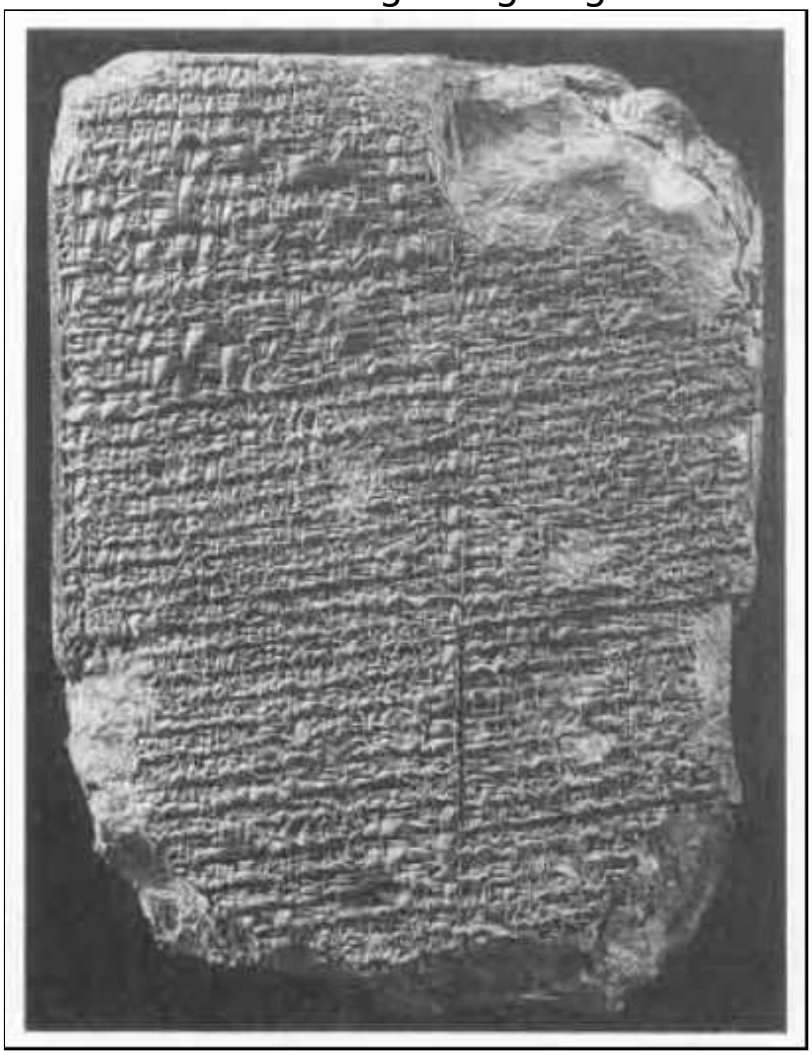
“…she created mankind…
so numerous…
she thrust her hands into the waters
and pinched off some clay,
which she dropped in the wilderness,
where she made Endiku the hero…”

And in another passage, it was written:

"My friend Endiku whom I loved has turned into clay…
he died…and returned to the clay that fashioned him…”

*** *** ***

Enlil and Ninlil: The begetting of goddess Nanna



Ninhursag/Ninlil/Nama.

Ninhursag, quite often referred to as Ninlil, is shown here as the goddess of irrigation. 18th Century B.C., Mari, Euphrates, Iraq. Courtesy of the Aleppo Museum in Syria.
In several passages from the Akkadian-Sumerian clay tablets, she was also associated with Nanna, who was called the “Creator of Modern Man”, and the “Earth Mother Goddess.”

Marduk:

Marduk was the son of Ea and husband of Sarpanit, the sun-god, and also the god of war, fire, earth and heaven, and one of the major creators of heroes, gods and humans.

Marduk, fighting the dragon Tiamat.

Marduk, fighting the dragon Tiamat, and putting an end to her major influence on the affairs of the universe, the state and Man. By doing so, Marduk became the absolute and most powerful god of the Anunnaki, the Igigi, and Babylon.

*** *** ***

Marduk chasing and fighting Tiamat.

Eventually, Marduk will slaughter Tiamat, and from parts of her body, he will create the universe, and the early races of humanity, according to the Akkadian-Babylonian tablets.

*** *** ***

Akkadian inscriptions of the god-creators of Man, in order of seniority.

A cuneiform Akkadian clay tablet script, 2400-2200 B.C., Sumer, with one single column, listing gods in order of seniority: Enlil, Ninlil, Enki, Nergal, Hendursanga, Inana-Zabalam, Ninebgal, Inanna, Utu, Nana.

*** *** ***

Inanna:

Inanna was the legendary Sumerian goddess who created the first 7 prototypes of mankind.

Many other civilizations worshipped her under different names, such as Astarte, Istar, Ashtar, Asherat.

Inanna was called Ashtaroot and Ishtar in Phoenician; Ashtoreth and Ashtaroth in Hebrew; Ashteroth in Canaanite; Atargatis in Greek.

Inanna on her throne. Circa 2000-1600 B.C., Akkad period. Nephrite. Cylinder seal. Mesopotamia.

During the early period of the Akkadian reign in Mesopotamia (c.2334-2154 B.C.), Inanna was associated with Ishtar.
On this Akkadian seal, Inanna (Ishtar) is seated on her throne, and gestures to two worshippers.
On the left, stands one of her female servants. On the right, a female attendant pours a libation into a vessel.

Inanna

Inanna, the Anunnaki goddess who created the first prototypes of Man.

Dumuzi and Inanna bringing gifts to Uruk.

Other names and spellings of Inanna:

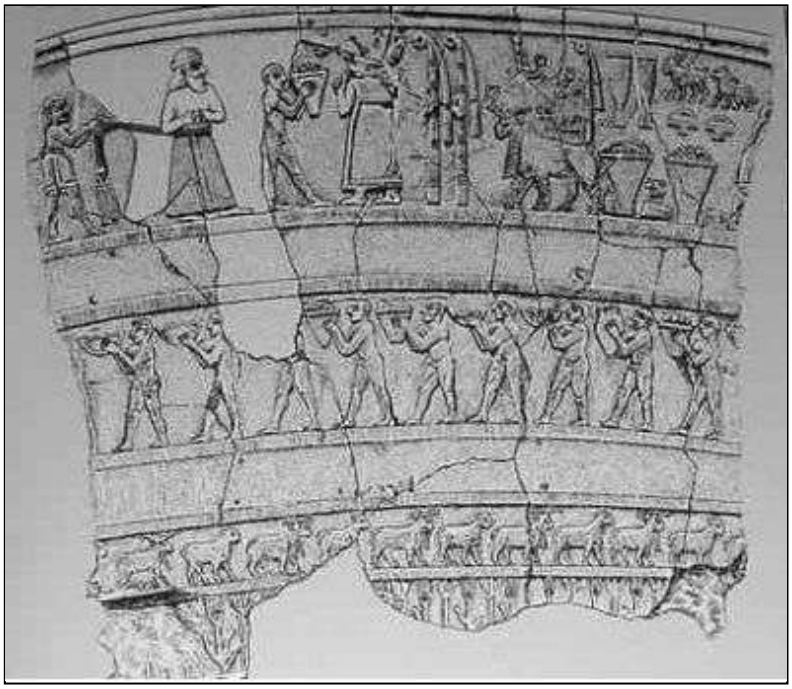
- Innin
- Innini
- Ishtar
- Nin-me-sarra, which means the Lady of Myriad Offices.
- Ninsianna, which means the personification of Venus.
- Queen of all the “Me”.
- Ninanna, which means queen of the sky.

- Nu-ugiganna, which means the Hierodule of Heaven.
- Usunzianna, which means the Exalted Cow of Heaven.

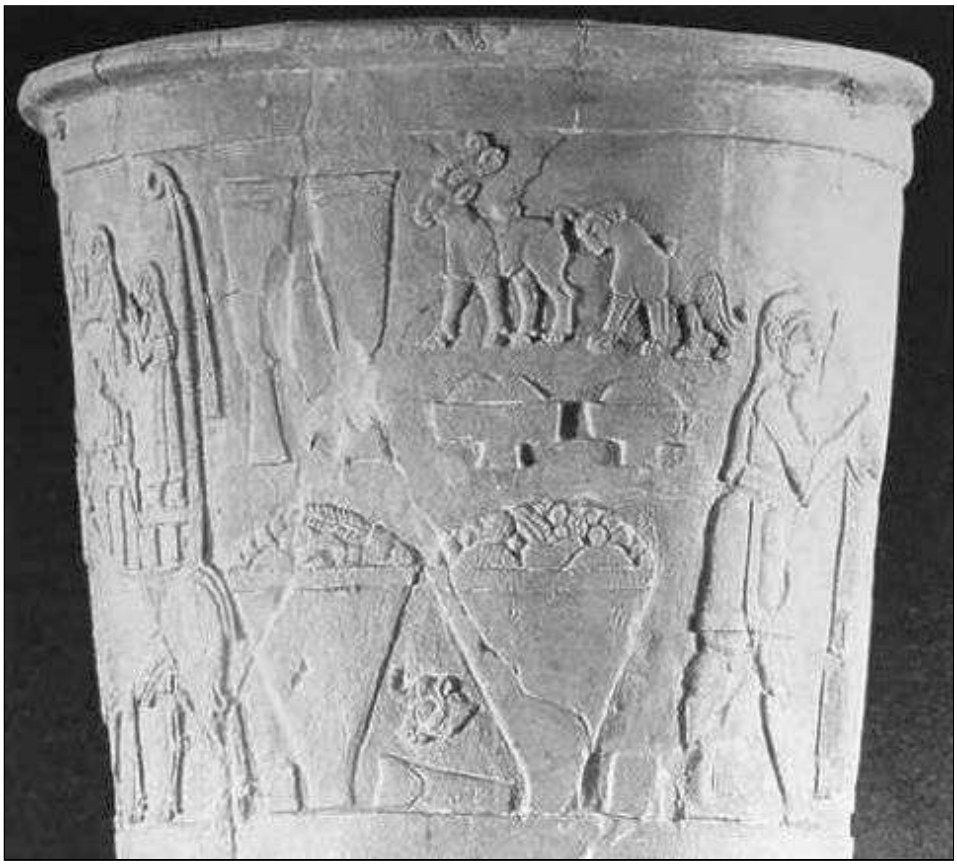
She appeared in two major Akkadian/Sumerian epics, the “Epic of Gilgamesh,” and in the “Cycle of Inanna.” She figured prominently in the epic/poem of “Inanna’s Descent to

the Underworld.” This story was written on clay tablets, circa 1750 B.C.

Inanna, standing on a lion, a display of authority.



A 3,000 B.C. Warka vase from Uruk showing a ritual scene of offerings to Inanna, depicted on the very the top of the vase.



Vase from Uruk showing a priest and subjects offering the harvest to Inanna.

Goddess Inanna, known as Ishtar in Akkadian, and Inanna of Edin, and Nin Edin in Sumerian (Lady of Edin).

Sinhar Inannaschamra:

One of the original creators of humanity, she is about 400,000 years old. Sinhar Inannaschamra currently lives on Ashtari and teaches at the Academy. “She is an expert in human history, archaeology, mythology and folklore (among other subjects), and had traveled much over time and space. Long after she left Earth, humans had retained a memory of the great Anunnaki, and fashioned the goddess Inanna after her…” said Ambar Anati.

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Innina:

Sumerian/Akkadian/Babylonian. Noun.
Name of a great Anunnaki goddess. Innina is the daughter of Sin and Ningal, and sister of Shamash. Her symbol is the eighteen or sixteen-pointed star.
She was worshipped at seven cult centres.

- **1**-Arbela
- **2**-Ashur
- **3**-Babylon
- **4**-Calah
- **5**-Erech
- **6**-Nineveh
- **7**-Ur

Innina is also known as Ishtar and the consort of Ashur. According to Ulema Pali, “Innina (Inni-nah) was one of the Anunnaki goddesses who took part in the “fashioning” of Man. And we should not confuse her with Inanna.”

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Nammu “Namma”, “Ninmah”:
Akkadian/Sumerian. Noun.
I. Definition and introduction.
II. The Divine Feminine.
III. Nammu, the Anunnaki goddess who first thought of creating Man.
a-The Akkadian/Sumerian text.

IV. “The Creation of Humans”
Here is Enki giving his instructions.
b-Ninmah and Enki create the “First Man”.
V. The “First Man” is a deformed creature.

I. Definition and introduction:
The Sumerian-Anunnaki goddess Nammu/“Namma” and her son Enki created multiple forms of humans, sometimes using

clay, and other times using blood of warriors they slaughtered.
In the Sumerian myths, she was the primordial mother goddess, and creator of the gods. She was also called “The pure goddess”, and was associated with fresh water.
Nammu is the mother of the Anunnaki god Enki, and the Anunnaki goddess Ereshkigal, the goddess of the Kurnugi (The underworld.).
The Akkadian/Sumerian texts describe her as “The mother who gave birth to heaven, earth, and the gods of the universe, and the mother of everything.”

*** *** ***

II. The Divine Feminine:

Heavily inspired by the Anunnaki concept of Nature’s Universality, the Mesopotamian scribes depicted and defined her as a goddess without a spouse, the self-procreating womb of the universe.
Nammu is a perfect example of the Anunnaki belief in a feminine source of power that created the known universe, including all life-forms.
“This Primordial Female Energy” existed long before the universe was conceived and created.
In Anunnaki-Ulemite literature, woman created Man (The first human being), thus sharply contradicting the Jewish, Christian and Muslim scriptures.

III. Nammu, the Anunnaki goddess who first thought of creating Man:

Nammu is the Anunnaki goddess who gave Enki the idea of creating humankind to replace the Igigi, who worked the fields.
Enki begins to think about the creation process, and how to use the clay and water of the abyss, to create human beings.
He told Nammu to bring Anunnaki womb-goddesses to mix the clay and to call upon Anunnaki fashioners (Term used to

refer to Anunnaki goddesses who designed the body of the first Man) to thicken it, so she could mold the wet clay into the shape of a human body.
Then, he instructed her to bring the limbs to life, in the image of the gods. She will give birth to the embryo of mankind without using the sperm of a male.
The new being shall be called Adamah. And a creature was created. Then, the gods and goddesses decided to have a feast to celebrate their new creation, and Enki and Ninmah began to drink beer and got drunk.
Consequently, the being they created was a deformed creature. And Ninmah continued to fashion handicapped people.
Her creations were:

- **a**-A weak person who was unable to control his urine,
- **b**-A barren woman,
- **c**-A being without organs, etc.

Finally she realized that she was unable to create a perfect Man. She throws down the clay in despair. Then Enki decided to create a man by himself, but he failed, for the creature he fashioned died as soon as he was born.

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Enki as **Ea:**
Sumerian/Assyrian/Akkadian/Babylonian.
I.Introduction
II. Definition
III. Enki's plan for creating the human race

I. Introduction:
Ea killed Kingu, the demon son of Tiamat, and used his blood to create mankind. Ea was one of the earliest Anunnaki who gave instruction to Anunnaki goddesses, including Aruru, on

how to create the first prototypes of Man, to replace the Igigi who were assigned hard physical labor in the fields and gardens of Sumer.

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II. Definition:

Ea is the name of the son of Nammu and An.

Enki was the Sumerian god of water. He was also known as Ea in Babylonian mythology.

He lived underground in huge lakes and in deep waters called Apsu. Enki is also called En.uru, which means lord reed-sheaf.

He had several epithets, such as:

- **1**-“Enki bël nagbï. Bël derived from Bëlum, which means lord. Nagbï derived from Nagbum, which means a well.
- **2**-“Sar apsî”, meaning king of the Apsû. Sar (pronounced Shar) derived from Sarum (pronounced Sharum), which means king).
- **3**-“Ea Mummu bäni kali.” Bäni means a builder (Bani in Arabic also means a builder). Mummu means a genius. The translation is: “Ea, the genius who built everything.”
- **4**-“Enki Bël nëmeqi”, meaning Enki a master-craftsman. The word Bël also means lord.

Enki’s name can balso be interpreted as “Lord of the Earth,” because En means a lord, and Ki means Earth. But Ki means also hell, the underworld, the world of no return.

It is derived from the Akkadian/Sumerian word Kurnugi, which means the underworld, the empire of death. Thus, Enki becomes the lord of the underworld. Enki lived in Eridu, in his temple É-abzu (Apsû).

A drawing from a cylinder seal of King Gudea of Lagash, circa 2100 B.C. shows Ningishzida as a human with serpent-dragon heads, and as a fourlegged beast with horns and wings.

Ea “Enki” stepping on dry land, a gesture symbolizing his supreme authority over Earth.

The dry-land as depicted in this cylinder seal, refers also to ramparts protecting the cities of his kingdom. From the ramparts emerge a stream of fishes, symbol of all life-forms in the seas. Thus, his authority extends to dry lands and seas of the Earth.

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Anunnaki God Ea accompanied by two deities in the form of a scorpion and a dragon.

A slab from Tell Asmar in Iraq, depicting the Anunnaki God Ea, accompanied by two deities in the form of a scorpion and a dragon.
The scorpion represented wisdom and determination, while the dragon represented authority and the primordial female aspect of the Creation.

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A drawing from Gudea's cylinder seal showing King Gudea of Lagash, Ningishzida and the seated god Enki.

II. Enki's plan for creating the human race:

Translation of the original Sumerian texts; Nintu and Enki plan the creation of the human race (I: 178-220); Enki, rather than Anu, is speaking at this time. In these versions, Enki reveals his plan for creating the human race.

Note: In this version, he is probably speaking when the story resumes: "While Nintu the birth-goddess is present,
let the birth-goddess create the offspring…

let man bear the labor-basket of the gods."
Enki and Nintu called the goddess and said to her:
"You are the birth-goddess,
creator of man.
Create Lullu-man,
let him bear the yoke.

Let him bear the yoke,
the work of Enlil;
let man carry the labor-basket of the gods.”
Nintu opened her mouth and said to the great gods:
“It is not properly mine to do these things.
He is the one who purifies all;
let him give me the clay,
and I will do it.”

From an Assyrian version, we learn that fourteen birth goddesses shape the clay. They make seven males and seven females and align them in pairs. The birth goddesses were assembled; Nintu was seated. She counted the months. At the destined moment, they called it the tenth month.
The tenth month came. The end of that period opened the womb. Her face was beaming, joyful. Her head covered, she performed the midwifery. She girded her loins; she made the blessing.
She patterned the flour and laid down the brick, and the goddess-creator said:
“I have created,
my hands have done it.

*** *** ***

The Anunnaki omega signs of newborns.

Anunnaki goddess Aruru created Enkidu from clay in the image of Anu. Drawing by Beaulieu, from a terracotta plaque, Mesopotamia, circa 1900 B.C. The Anunnaki omega signs represent newborns.

Geshtu-e:

I. Definition and introduction.
II. The Igigi's revolt.
III. The Anunnaki decided to create human beings.
IV. The Anunnaki seized Geshtu-e, and slaughtered him.
V. Mami presented her creatures to the Anunnaki, and said.

Geshtu-e: **The slaughtered Igigi god and the creation of the "First Man".**

I. Definition and introduction:

Geshtu-e is the Akkadian/Sumerian name of the Igigi god whose blood and intelligence were used by the Anunnaki Mami to create the first man.
In the beginning, before men were created, the Anunnaki, the extraterrestrial gods living on planet Earth, had to till the land and water it to grow their food.
And this was hard and extremely demanding labor.
Enlil summoned the Igigi, and asked them to do the job.

*** *** ***

II. The Igigi's revolt:

In addition to cultivating and working the fields in ancient Iraq (Babylon, Sumer), Enlil assigned to the Igigi, the hard tasks of digging trenches, canals, and river beds.
And the Igigi kept on doing this hard labor for centuries, until they could not take it anymore.
They threw down their tools and went enmasse to Ekur, Enlil's citadel at Nippur, to protest this hardship, and to demand immediate relief.
When they reached the citadel, Enlil ordered Nusku, his doorkeeper, to keep them out of Ekur.

Nusku asked Enlil:
“Why do you fear your sons?
Call the other gods and let them help solve this thing.”
So Enlil summoned the gods, including Anu and Enki. Together, they rushed to help Enlil, and stood firm on the ramparts of the citadel, and spoke to the furious Igigi: “Why are you attacking us?
And the Igigi answered:
“The work you have assigned to us is killing us;
we can no longer bear it.”

We have stopped digging the trenches
and we are declaring war.”
Enki asked the gods for advice, and said to them:
“Why do we blame the Igigi?
Their tasks are too hard.
Goddess Mami is with us.
Let her create beings to serve us
and to do the Igigi’s work.
So we can put the yoke of Enlil on these beings
and let the Igigi return to heaven.”

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III. The Anunnaki decided to create human beings:

The gods agreed, and asked goddess Mami to create beings to do the work of the Igigi.
But Mami said:
“It is not wise for me to do all this.
You should choose Enki instead,
because he is wise and does things right.
But if he prepares the clay needed to complete the task,
I will create these beings.”

Enki replied:
“If we use only clay to create new beings,
they will be like animals, without intelligence.
Instead, we must slaughter one of the gods,
to make these creatures capable of bearing Enlil’s yoke.
We can mix his flesh and blood
with the clay to create a Man.”

*** *** ***

IV. The Anunnaki seized Geshtu-e, and slaughtered him:

The Anunnaki seized Geshtu-e, the Igigi god of wisdom and knowledge , and slaughtered him.

As soon as his flesh and blood were mixed with the clay, a Shabbah (Ghost) manifested, and took the shape of a human being. Mami seized the ghost, and divided him into fourteen pieces, to create seven females and seven males. These creatures were the first prototypes of the human race.

*** *** ***

V. Mami presented her creatures to the Anunnaki, and said:

“I have done everything you have asked.
I have created Man (Men and Women).
And I gave them the faculty of speaking,
so they could talk to each other
and do the job.
Let each Man choose a wife.
And Ishtar will bless them
with healthy children,
to fill the whole Earth
with generations of servants.”

Note: This is why and how Man was created by the Anunnaki at that time in history. Humans were created to do the Igigi’s hard labor in the fields, and to feed the Anunnaki. And not to

mine gold as erroneously claimed by famous authors in the West!!

*** *** ***

But who are the Igigi?

I. Definition and introduction.
II. The Igigi created the first quasi human/robots.
III. The thirteen faculties of the quasi-humans.

I. Definition and introduction:

Igigi is an Akkadian/Sumerian term referring to the entirety of their gods of the heavens and the underground, including their pantheon in Mesopotamia and Babylonia. In their rank, the Igigi had seven great gods.

The Igigi did co-exist with the Anunnaki, and shared some traits with them, but they were totally dissimilar in their physical shape and appearance. They were huge, even bigger than the Anunnaki, but not graceful like them.

They had strong facial features and lots of hair. And their appearance was not enhanced by their outlandish clothes. Nothing elegant or pleasant, everything was made out of metal shields. They liked to adorn themselves with many iron bracelets and necklaces that sported strange insignia, that to anyone but an Igigi would be quite ominous...not a very attractive species.

The Igigi were 245 million years older than the Anunnaki in terms of the galactic civilizations.

According to the Babylonian Epic of Creation, Marduk divided all the gods and goddesses into two categories, the Anunnaki and the Igigi. The Anunnaki became the gods of the underground (Empire of Death and Earth), and the Igigi became the gods of the heavens.

Ulema Mordechai stated that the Babylonian scribes got it wrong, because the Anunnaki and the Igigi existed millions of years before Marduk was born.

In the epic of Atrahasîs, written around 1700 B.C., the Igigi were ranked second to the Anunnaki, because they were the field workers, who fed the Anunnaki.
Thus, the Anunnaki were considered the upper class of the Babylonian deities.
The epic tells us that the Igigi rebelled against the Anunnaki, because the Anunnaki had assigned to them the task of taking care of the fields, digging trenches, and feeding the Anunnaki. This physical labor became intolerable to the Igigi.
Thus, the Anunnaki decided to create human beings to replace the Igigi.

II. The Igigi created the first quasi human/robots:

According to the Ulema, the Anunnaki were not the first to experiment with and on humans.
Some 445,000 years ago, a different race called the Igigi, were the first extraterrestrials to create quasi-human specimens.
At the very beginning of their genetic experiments, the results were catastrophic.
The Igigi's creations of the first race of humans looked awful – bestial, very ugly, even frightening. This happened because the Igigi were more terrestrial explorers than geneticists, and they were more interested in certain molecules found in terrestrial water, and in various minerals on Earth, than in creating a perfectly shaped human race.
At one point in time, the Igigi were ferocious toward the early quasi-human beings, and treated them very badly, since they considered the early version of human beings on Earth as a lower working class without intelligence.
Incidentally, the Earth was extremely cold at that time, and the Igigi had to cover the human bodies with lots of hair to protect them from the elements.
It took the quasi-human race thousands of years to evolve into an early human form, and even then they were not

totally human, looking more like apes.
Some of them had bizarre skulls and facial bones.
The Igigi were highly advanced in mineralogy and minerals transmutation.
The Anunnaki were geneticists and engineers with a strong appreciation for esthetics. Therefore, the Igigi created a very primitive form of living beings on Earth, exactly as we, modern humans, created very unappealing early forms and shapes of robots and related mechanical devices at the dawn of robotics.
These robotic-quasi humans were functional but not pretty to look at, and the early quasi-humans were not much more than biological machines with limited mental faculties.

*** *** ***

III. The thirteen faculties of the quasi-humans:

In the genes, molecules and DNA of the early quasi-human race, the Igigi programmed thirteen faculties (mental functions), according to “Ilmu Al Donia”. A group of early Allamah stated that the thirteen faculties were implanted in the human brain by the Anunnaki. The Akkadian texts are silent on the subject.
The most important abilities were as follows:

- **a**-The ability to move;
- **b**-The ability to sense danger;
- **c**-The ability to understand by association;
- **d**-The ability to memorize;
- **e**-The ability to see forms and shapes in four colors.

These colors were:

- **1**-Bright yellow, representing gold;
- **2**-Grey, representing minerals and rocks;
- **3**-Blue, representing the atmosphere, air, and water;
- **4**-A very strong red, representing heat and blood.

Other colors such as green, purple, lilac, etc, were not visible or known to the early and primitive form of quasi-humans.

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Imma-shar:

Sumerian/Akkadian. Noun.

I. Definition.
II. The Akkadian text on creation.
III. Excerpt from the Akkadian text.

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I. Definition:

Name of one of the goddesses who participated in the creation of Man.

She is also called a “Fashioner”, because she helped in designing and fashioning the looks of the first genetically created man. In the Sumerian Epic section “Birth of Man", we read the following: Note:

After instructing his mother to get more Anunnaki goddesses to help in the creation of humans, the god Enki produces a fetus, limbless and lifeless.

Shortly thereafter, Enki instructs the goddesses on how to create the first humans.

*** *** ***

II. The Akkadian text on the creation:

“Once you have finished mixing the
the Apsu's fathering clay,
Imma-en and Imma-Shar will make
the fetus bigger,
after you have placed the limbs upon it.”

Enki then gives additional instruction to goddess Ninmah, who is the mother goddess, and to eight Anunnaki goddesses.

He said:

“O mother, once, you are done with molding the being,
let Ninmah join together the chair of birth,

without any male semen, and then,
you give birth to mankind.
Without the sperm of males
she will give birth to their offspring,
and to the embryo of mankind.
And once Nammu had enlarged its shoulders,
she will make a hole in the head to put a mouth.
Note: The following line is damaged.
and then, she will wrap its body in an amnion.”
Note: The tablets tell us that Enki and Ninmah got drunk, and consequently, they created crippled beings; they were both physically and mentally deformed. Enki then decided to create a creature on his own. The Epic tells us that this creature (Quasi-Human) is terribly deformed.

*** *** ***

III. Excerpt from the Akkadian text:

Ninmah says:
“The man, you created
is neither a live man,
nor a dead man,
I can not support it!”
The Akkadian clay tablets tell us that the creation of the first Man required the participation of at least twelve Anunnaki goddesses. They had to mix up the "fathering clay" of the Apsu, which is the underground fresh water.
Ulema Mordachai stated that the clay the Anunnaki goddesses have used, had very particular properties that produced life, once joined with a woman's womb.
The clay was later placed over the fetus and fashioned into the form of man.

Once done, the Anunnaki goddesses added limbs and a mouth. To complete the genetic creation of Man, Ninmah placed the clay into her womb.
Note: This is one version of the creation of the first Man, because the Akkadian tablets offered different stories of how the Anunnaki genetically created several prototypes of mankind.

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Ekimu:

Ana'kh/Chaldean Noun.
In Ana'kh, Ekimu is one of the Anunnaki Sinhars who fathered the sons of Man by marrying one of the Earth-link women who lived quarantined in the "Shabha Ardi", the isolated region in the Middle East inaccessible to human beings.
Some Ulema consider Ekimu a "Fallen Angel". Some Biblical scholars refer to Ekimu as one of the Rephaim or Anakim. Each has a totally different meaning in the Anunnaki literature and the Chaldean texts.
In Chaldean, Ekimu was the name of the spirit ranking beneath the angels of heaven and Earth.

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Gibbori:

A group of Anunnaki geneticists, who developed DNA sequences, and altered the genes of hybrids.
From Gibbori, the Arabic word Gabbar was derived, which means giant, and the plural Gababira (giants).
In the Pre-Islamic era, the word Gababira meant huge entities who came from a non-physical world, and maliciously interfered in human affairs. In Hebrew, it is Gibborim(**גִּבּר גִּבּו ר),** which is the plural of Geber, which means mighty man. It appears more than 150 times in the Jewish Tanakh.

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According to the Theosophical Secret Doctrine, Gibborim refers to the antediluvial giants or Atlanteans, the fourth root-race of mankind. In the fifth root-race they became known as the Kabiri.

Ferohim “Feroh”, “Feroch”:

Name for a group of Anunnaki, who participated in developing life-forms in the oceans of planet Earth.

According to the book “Ilmu Al Donia” (Science or Knowledge of the Universe), the Ferohim, also called “Feroh”, and “Feroch”, created many forms of life, including animals and humans before the Ice Age.

They spent years on Earth, Mars and the Moon experimenting with the primordial energy/source of cosmic life.

Thousands of years later, the Gnostics and Theosophists adopted Ferohim as “Ferho”; a name they gave to the supreme lord of splendor and of light, manifested as the unrevealed cosmic life which exists in Ferho from eternity, according to the Codex Nazaraeus.

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An, Anu, Anum:

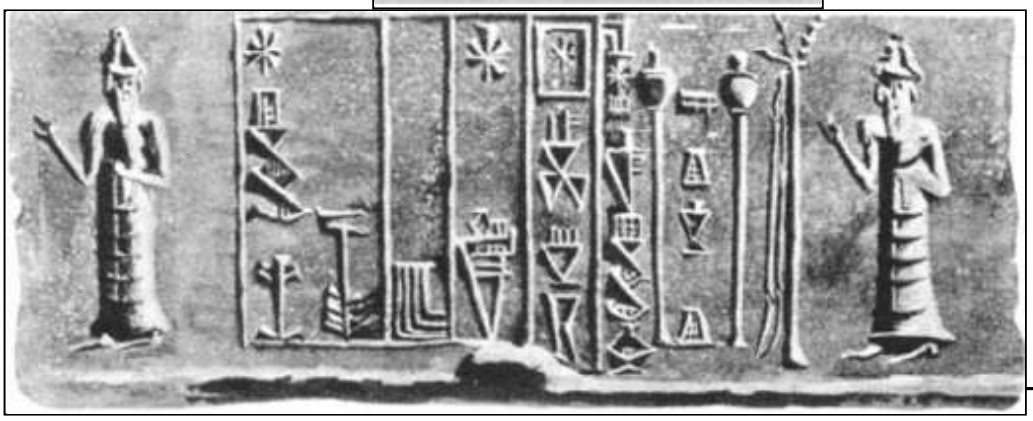
Akkadian/Sumerian/Chaldean/Egyptian. Noun

“An” was the chief god of the Annunaki. “An” is Anu in Egyptian, and Anum in Akkadian. “An” was the creator of the gods, including the people of Earth, but over time, “An” lost his privileged position to his son Enlil.

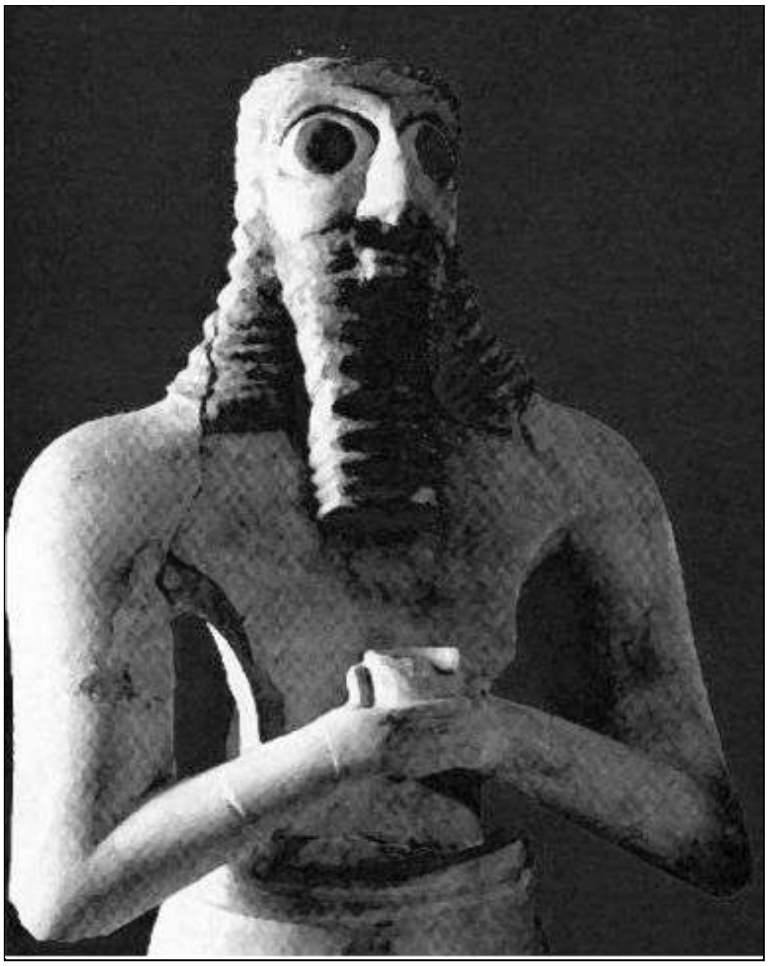
His main temple was in Uruk, where he was worshipped as the god of that city. Later on, his daughter Inanna became a co-god of Uruk. “An” mated with the goddesses Ki and Nammu. His union with them gave birth to the gods.

Code/Use: According to mythology and esoterism: Write the word “An” and the name of your new-born child on the leaf of a white rose and keep it in a safe place for seven days.

Esoteric benefits: It brings health and protection to newly born children.



The God Anu.
Illustration of Anu, as chief of the Anunnaki.



“An” or “Anu”, the celestial father, and supreme god/Sinhar of the Anunnaki.

Aruru “Mammi”:

Babylonian/Sumerian. Noun.

Aruru means Creative force**;** the creator of life.

From Aruru derived the Arabic word Rouh, and the Aramaic-Hebrew words Rouach, Rouah, Rohka, meaning soul. Aruru was the Babylonian great mother goddess of creation. Like so many other Sumerian gods, Aruru created Enkidu from clay in the image of Anu. With the help of Enlil, she created the first man. Aruru is also called the womb goddess.

Following the advice and instruction of Ea, she mixed the blood of the god Geshtu-e, with clay she found on the Euphrates river bank, and created seven women and seven men. She had to create the first “set” of primitive humans to do the physical work of the Igigi.

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Ellil “Enlil”, “El-lil”, “Ellil”:

Sumerian/Akkadian/Assyrian noun.

I. Definition and introduction
1-In Mesopotamian religion
2-In Sumerian religion
3-In Assyrian/Babylonian religion
4-In Akkadian religion
II. Lineage
III. Enlil as the creator of mankind, Igigi and the Great Flood
IV. Enlil as guardian of the Tablet of Destiny

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I. Definition and introduction:

Enlil is the most commonly used version.
It is composed of two words:

- **a**-En, which means lord;
- **b**-Lil, which mean air; sky, and sometimes, spirit.

Derived from the Ana’kh En, which means the ultimate lord.
He is sometimes referred to as Nunamnir.
Enlil “Ellil” was the Sumerian god of wind and air; the head of the new generation of gods for the Sumerians and the Akkadians. Although Anum and Enlil both are supreme gods and kings of heaven and earth, it is Enlil who presides over

the assembly of the gods and the Council of the Anunnaki (Majlas), with absolute authority.

1-In Mesopotamian religion:

Enlil is the most important god in the Mesopotamian pantheon.

2-In Sumerian religion:

Enlil was the god of the wind. He is called:

- **a**-Father of the gods;
- **b**-King of heaven and earth;
- **c**-King of all the lands.

According to the Sumerian mythology, Enlil separated the heaven and the earth. He is the supreme god who decided upon the destiny of the world.

3-In Assyrian/Babylonian religion:

Enlil is often called “King of earth”. He is the merciless and vengeful god who sent the cataclysm to earth. He created the ferocious monster Labbu in order to wipe out all human kind.

4-In Akkadian religion:

In the Akkadian mythology and religion, Enlil’s name changed to Bel, “The Lord,” who was the god of order in the universe, and the master of humanity’s destiny.

II. Lineage:

According to the ancient Akkadian/Sumerian/Babylonian texts, Anu, the head of the Sumerian family tree had two sons: Enki also called Ea (whose mother was Antu), and Enlil also called Ilu (whose mother was Ki).

Note: Marduk, who would become the god of the Babylonians, was Enki and Damkina’s first born son.

Enki’s other wife was his half-sister, Nin-khursag (meaning the Mountain Queen, and the Lady of Life). She was also known as Nin-mah, which means the Great Lady.

Enlil was also married to Nin-khursag and their son was Ninurta, also called Ningirsu, which means the Mighty

Hunter. From another wife, called Ninlil, Enlil had a second son, Nanna. Nanna and his wife, Ningal, were the parents of Inanna, who was called Ashtaroot by the Phoenicians, Astarte by the Greeks, and Ishtar by the Babylonians.
Inanna married Dumu-zi, the Shepherd King, who was also called Tammuz, and Dammuz.
The union between Enlil and Ninlil, produced another son, Nergal, described in the Akkadian/Sumerian clay tablets as the king of the Kurnugi, which means the underworld.
He married Eresh-kigal, described in the Akkadian/Sumerian clay tablets as the Queen of the underworld.

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III. Enlil as the creator of mankind, Igigi and the Great Flood:

Enlil sent a message to his father Anu, by way of his messenger Nusku, and informed him that on Earth, there was a revolt in the making, orchestrated either by the Igigi or their allies. So Anu commanded Enlil to deal with the situation, and take over Ki (Earth). This angered his brother Enki, who was previously in charge of Ki affairs.
When he was asked to step down and let his brother rule, Enki disagreed with his father, claiming his birth-right, because as he said: “I am the oldest”.
The Anunnaki feared there was going to be a war between the two brothers and their people, which could destroy planet Earth. So Enki suggested that a being be created that would be the Abd, meaning “servant” of the Anunnaki, and work the mines for them, instead of the Igigi who apparently were behind the revolt.

This could solve the problem. The other Anunnaki agreed, and thus began the breeding of Adam who was called “Zakar”, and Eve, who was called Chavah/“Hawwah”; these creatures became the first Homo Sapiens.

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Other version of the story goes like this:
The Igigi rebelled against him, and surrounded his house. He was in danger. But with the help of his father Anu, and thanks to a genius plan/idea he put together, he was able to appease the Igigi, and halt the revolt.
The plan was the creation of a human race to take over the hard labor (field work, not mining!!) assigned to the Igigi, who had constantly complained about it.
After the creation of the first Man (Adam), human beings began to disturb the peace and sleep of Enlil with their intercourse and procreating. They were loud and very noisy, so Enlil decided to get rid of them.
First, he created several disasters, like drought and diseases, and finally, the great Flood (Biblical Deluge).

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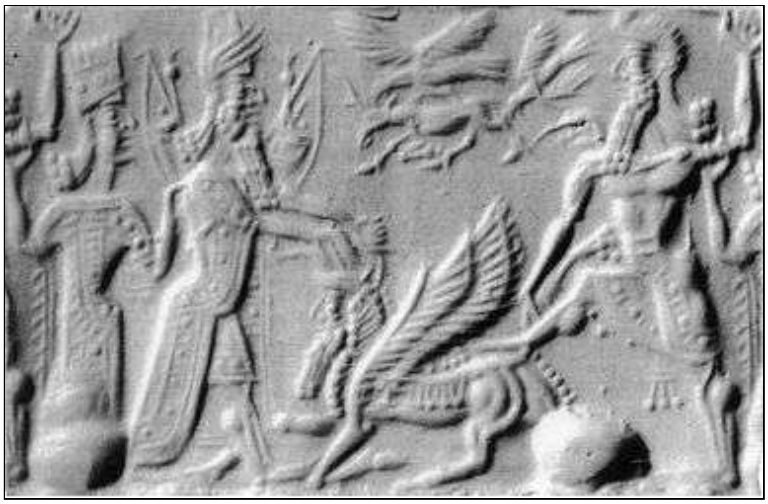
IV. Enlil as guardian/custodian of the Tablet of Destiny:
Enlil was extremely powerful, because he was the god who, along with half-brother Enki, decided upon the fate, destiny, and the future of all things on Earth.
The destinies were determined in the assembly of the gods, presided over by Enlil.
They are divine decisions written on the “Tablet of Destiny.”
Later on, he appointed the bird-man Anzu, as the guardian of his bath chamber. While bathing, Anzu stole the Tablet of Destiny and flew away.
The Tablet was recovered, and Anzu faced judgment by Enlil.
Following the advice of Ea, and Beletili’s demands, Ninurta slew Anzu.



From left to right:
1-Ishtar,
2-Gilgamesh killing the bird Anzu, who stole the Tablet of Destiny,
3-Enkidu, with his right foot pushing Anzu down to the ground.

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Mammetum:

Akkadian/Sumerian/Old Babylonian. Noun.

In Mesopotamia, the Anunnaki goddess Mammetum, also called Mamitu, Mammitu, Arurur, and Aruru, is the mother of fate, and one of the original fashioners of Man (Meaning the first geneticist who designed and created the human race). Mammetum decides the fate and destiny of people; she sets people's fate at the time of their birth.

From the teachings of the Anunnaki-Ulema, we learn that our destiny is already written in the book of fate. This book records and tells everything that will happen in our life on Earth. This is an old idea that has appeared in many Ulemite inscriptions.

Ulema Bajjani Rahman Mirach stated, “We cannot change our future. It is already Maktoob (written) in the Book of Life.”
However, the righteous ones can alter/change the outcome and consequences of events to occur in the future. During one of his Kira’at, he explained to us how this change can be done. He spoke of entering a parallel zone that is not far from our physical surroundings, and reading what it was written about our future. This will allow the righteous ones to take notes, and re-adjust their attitudes and decisions that cause events to occur.
He added, we cannot change those events, but we can foresee what it is going to happen to us, and alter the results. So the change is brought to the outcome of future events, and not the events themselves.

Zerpanitum:

Akkadian/Sumerian. Noun.
Zerpanitum (Zer-banitum) was Marduk’s consort. She was also called Aru’a in an inscription of Antiochus Soter (280-260 B.C.)
She was identied with Aruru, the Anunnaki goddess who created mankind. She was also called “the lady of the abyss”. Zerpanitum was one of the most important goddesses in the Babylonian pantheon.

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Chapter 2

The First Genetically Created Humans, Entities, and Earliest species.

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The First Genetically Created Humans, Entities, and Earliest Species.

I. The Igigi created several models of early human beings; the Nafari “Nafarim”.
II. Ilda.
III. Izraelim.
IV. Lilith, Adam, and Eve.
V. Adama “Adamah”.
VI. Adam.
VII. Adamu.
VIII. Adapa.
IX. Akama-ra.
X. Akamu “Akama”.
XI. Alu.

The Igigi created several models of early human beings; the Nafari “Nafarim”:

The Akkadian/Sumerian clay tablets, as well as the Nineveh library cuneiform texts, did not mention the Igigi as the creators of the human race.

The scrolls of “Ilmu Al Donia” did.

Note: Worth mentioning here, that archeologists agree that not all the clay tablets of Babylon/Sumer/Mesopotamia have been found.

Periodically, and throughout several archeological expeditions, additional tablets were discovered.

This led historians and archeologists, to strongly believe that the already available Sumerian/Akkadian tablets do not constitute the entire Sumerian

library, or the complete collection of the cuneiform Babylonian archives, and historical documents.

The Igigi, unlike the Anunnaki, were great explorers, with deep knowledge of mineralogy and mineral transmutation, but they were not gifted geneticists, and their creations, the Nafarim, were merely meant to help them find and carry certain minerals. In addition, they had little interest in creating aesthetic forms, since they themselves were rather savage (with somewhat reptilian facial structure) in their own appearance.
Their creatures, therefore, were extremely primitive, suggesting a combination of robots and apes.
The Igigi created several models, some of them with three legs, which they thought would add stability when the creatures were carrying heavy loads of minerals. All of their creations had very low levels of intelligence.

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Ilda:

Name given by the Anunnaki, to the first genetically produced specimen of a quasi-human-life-form (Man), in a Chimiti, which is a container used by the Anunnaki goddesses to create a human. Chimiti was mentioned in the Sumerian Epic of creation.
It is quite possible that the Gnostic's Ilda Baoth, was derived from the Ana'kh Ilda.

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Izraelim:

Entities created by Anunnaki geneticists, for the sole purpose of building huge edifices and immense temples, such as the walls and platform/plateau of Baalbeck, the Great Pyramids of Egypt, the fortifications of Tyre in Phoenicia, and the ramparts of the earliest towns/cities, and fortresses in ancient Anatolia (Turkey), which were later renovated and maintained by the Hittites, the ancestors of the Turks. Also,

according to Anunnaki-Ulema Sadik, “the early Ziggurats were erected according to particular dimensions and blue prints given by the Izraelim and Anunnaki remnants to the Sumerian architects and builders.”

Ulema Medhat Shawkat stated that the ark of the Great Biblical Flood (aka Noah’s ark) was constructed according to these Anunnaki specifications. Even the exterior/external structure of the boat resembled the front façade of a Ziggurat.”

The Temple Ruins of Baalbeck.

He added, “Noah’s boat was not merely a boat, but a depository of genes and DNA stored by the Anunnaki, for further use in their genetic experiments.” According to the book “Ilmu Al Donia”, and the Mouzakarat of Sinhar Marduchk, some of the Izraelim had reptilian heads.

The Trilithon of Baalbeck.

The base of the Temple of Jupiter is called the Trilithon, and it is constructed of three 1200-ton limestone megalithic stones. Legend has it, that the temple was constructed by a fleet of giants sent by Nimrod. An ancient Arab fable tells us that the Afrit of King Solomon built the temple.

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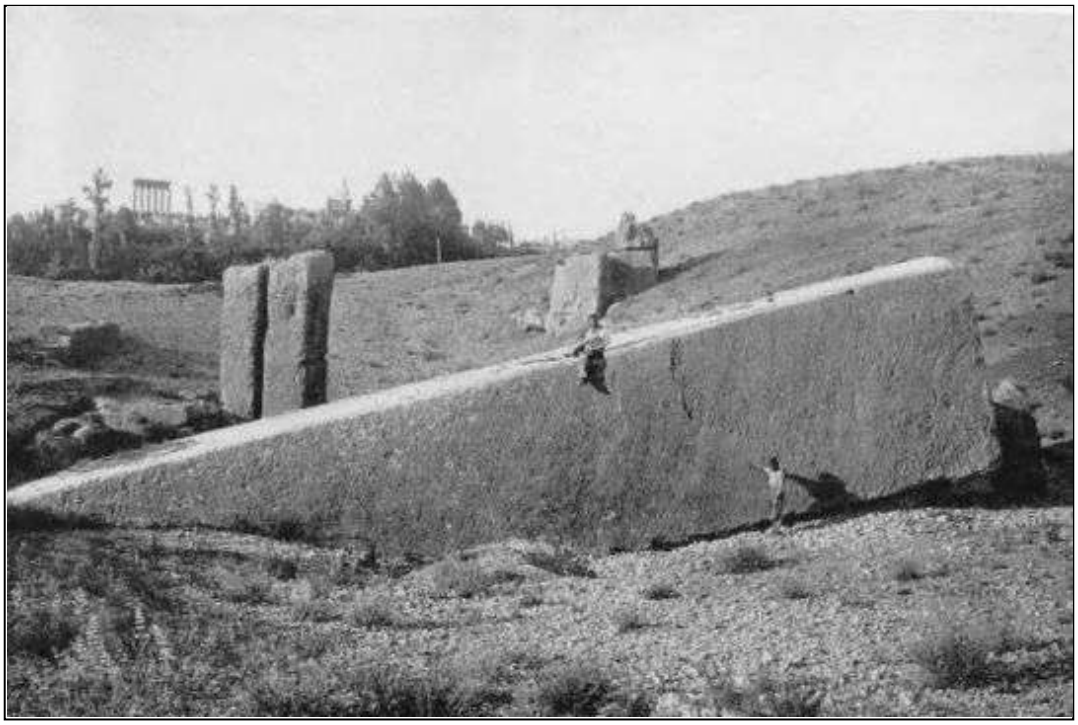

“Hajarat Al Houblah” in Baalbeck.

The world’s longest, largest, and heaviest carved piece of stone. Only a few of these stones were used as part of an Anunnaki spaceship launching pad/terminal.
No technology exists today capable of lifting/moving this size and weight of stone. Estimated to weigh nearly 1700 tons. The dimensions of the stone are approximately 68'x14'x14'.

Baalbeck, in Lebanon (Ancient Phoenicia) was one of the earliest cities/colonies of the Anunnaki on Earth.

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At one time, a large community of lower entities called “Beit al Jin” (House of the Djinns), thrived underground near the ruins of the Roman temples of Baalbeck. The Beit was guarded by three principal djinns who shape-shifted constantly, during their first contact (as apparitions) with human beings. According to a local legend, some of these lower entities were the remnants of the Afarit who had served King Solomon.

One of the entrances leading to their Beit, was situated under the massive stone of “Hajarat Al Houblah.”

Note: Beit means house in Hebrew and Arabic, Bitu and Bita in Phoenician, and several other ancient Middle Eastern languages.

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Gray granite stones like this one, were used by the extraterrestrial Anunnaki, to build a landing site for their spaceships in Phoenicia (Modern day Lebanon.)

A Mesopotamian/ Babylonian Ziggurat.

The ziggurat of the goddess Nanna in Ur.

Lilith, Adam, and Eve:

Other Anunnaki names for the first quasi-humans created by the Anunnaki on Earth. According to the Bible, Adam was the first man created by God.

However, there are discrepancies between versions of the story of the creation of humans in Genesis:

Chapter One:

1:26: And God said, “Let us make man in our image, after our own likeness: and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth.” 1:27: So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them.

Chapter Two:

2: and the LORD God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul. 2:21: And the LORD God caused a deep sleep to fall upon Adam and he slept: and he took one of his ribs, and closed up the flesh instead thereof; 2:22: And the rib, which the LORD God had taken from man, made he a woman, and brought her unto the man.
Wherever “God” is mentioned in the Bible, it actually refers to Yahweh (Jehovah), whose name is not supposed to be pronounced, but Sinhar/God Yahweh was actually one of the Anunnaki scientists who created humanity.
According to the Anunnaki Ulema, the Biblical story is buried in myth.
In reality, various races and specimens of early human beings were experimented upon by different extraterrestrial races.
It has been established that the Anunnaki were not the first to experiment in the creation of intelligent life on our planet.
The Igigi (a race of extraterrestrials sometimes referred to as Igigihl) were the first extraterrestrials to try and do so.
It is a long and complicated story, but the point of it is that their creations did not look or act like modern humans.

The Anunnaki, when they came to earth, had different views on the creation of sentient beings.
Even though the Anunnaki were accomplished geneticists, their early models/specimens of humans could not even speak.
But eventually, they refined and updated their creatures, and proceeded to create humans much like we are today.

According to a passage from the book “Ilmu Al Donia”, the Anunnaki started with a female form, and used DNA taken from pure Anunnaki sources. This woman (early form of a female human) was named Lilith, who was pure Anunnaki, genetically speaking, and eventually moved to Nibiru.
From her DNA, the Anunnaki created Adam, the first male. After a short period of time, DNA was taken from him and another woman was created. Her name was Eve.
Both Adam and Eve looked slightly like Neanderthals, and had the same level of intelligence, rather high but not as high as modern day humans or the pure Anunnaki. The two were instrumental in populating the Earth with humans as we know them today.
Six other couples were created, and they helped Adam and Eve in the production of humanity.

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Adama “Adamah”:

Sumerian/Akkadian/Chaldean. *Noun.*
Enki created the first humans (Adama), some 450,000 years ago through genetic experiments using an already existing ape-like creature, and Anunnaki DNA.
Thousands of years later, Adama became Adamah and Adam; a Sumerian-Akkadian-Chaldean-Proto-Hebrew and Arabic word. Adam was not a single person.
He belonged to a group known as Adamah, “Those who are of the ground”; a tribe of human beings called Adamites, as mentioned in Genesis 5:2.

The word used in Hebrew for man is Adam, and it is pronounced Aw-Dawm. In Arabic, Aadam is pronounced Aa-dam.
“Male and female created He them, and blessed them and called their name Adam, in the day when they were created.” - Genesis 5:2

Mesopotamian-Babylonian illustration of the genetic creation of Man, in an Anunnaki Chimiti (Laboratory).
The Anunnaki geneticist god (Either Enki or Ea) holding his creature.
Notice the vessels on the left. They were used to mix the DNA of an extraterrestrial God (Blood from an Igigi), with clay to create the first prototype of a human.
Many Anunnaki goddesses participated in the “Creation” process. On the right, we see the “Tree of Life”, as a symbol of the Anunnaki’s creation.

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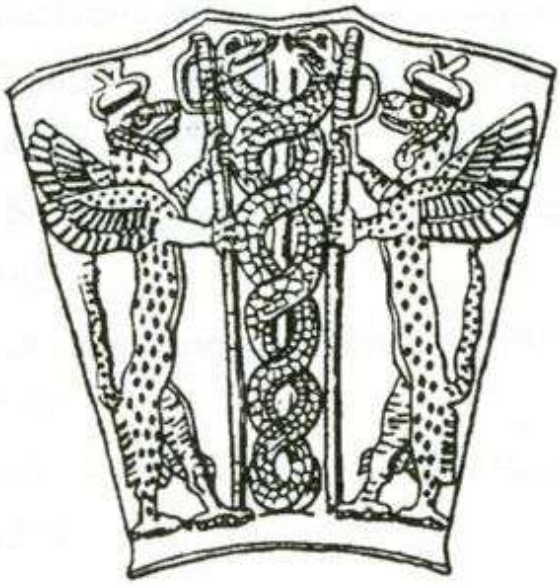

Emblem of Anunnaki Ningishzidda.
This illustration represents the Anunnaki’s DNA sequence in the form of two serpents wound together. Thousands of years ago, the two serpents became our modern caduceus.

Caduceus

This Anunnaki emblem became a symbol for the “Tree of Life” and Wisdom in ancient times, and the Medieval Age.

Adam:

An Anunnaki name, for the first quasi-humans created by the Anunnaki on Earth. As previously mentioned, according to the Bible, Adam was the first man created by God. There is a discrepancy between versions of the story of the creation of humans in Genesis; Chapter One: 1:26, and Chapter Two: 2. Worth mentioning again, according to the Anunnaki Ulema, the Biblical story is buried in myth.

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Adamu:

One of the earliest forms of humans.

Adamu was the result of a genetic manipulation by the Anunnaki, who captured ape-men and ape-women who lived on planet Earth, and upgraded their genes. This primordial quasi-human race is totally unrelated to modern humans.

From Adamu, the Biblical name Adam was derived.

The ancient Anunnaki/Sumerian texts referred to the Adamu race as primitive creatures. Worth mentioning here, that several quasi-human races already existed on Earth, long before the Anunnaki, the Igigi and the Lyrans landed on Earth.

A passage from the book “Ilmu Al Donia” described these “archaic races” as animals resembling humans. Some had three legs, others crawled, while many other species had deformed bodies and totally lacked the mental faculties of modern Man.

In another passage of the book, Adamu were also called Adamah, and Baha’ema. From Baha’ema, the Arabic word Bahaaem is derived, which means animals. The proto-Hebrew word Behemoth means the very same thing.

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Adapa:

Akkadian/Sumerian/Old Babylonian. Noun.

Adapa is another name for the first living human being on planet Earth, according to Mesopotamian mythology, and Babylonian cosmology.

Ea created him from clay that was found in abundance in Iraq (Sumer, Babylon, and Mesopotamia). Sometimes, Enki appears to be the creator.

According to the Akkadian tablets, Adapa was the son of Ea, the creator-god of Eridu. Adapa learned how to write and how

to read from Ea. Legend has it that Adapa created the first spoken and written human language on Earth.
Adapa visited many nations and taught the rest of humanity art, science, and the secrets of writing.
The Babylonian scriptures described Adapa as one of the sages and citizens of Eridu.
The Akkadian/Sumerian clay tablets depicted him as a personage of great wisdom.

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Akama-ra:

The Ulema said that the Akama-ra were the first beings who were allowed by Enki and Inanna to date the “Women of Light”, who were quarantined on Earth by the Anunnaki.
The Akama-ra were genetically created by the Anunnaki on Ashtari (Nibiru), and were transported to planet Earth on Anunnaki spaceships, which are called Merkabah.

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Akamu “Akama”:

Anunnaki/Ulemite/Assyrian. Noun.
In Assyrian, Akamu means gathering; assembly; group of people. It is derived from the Ana’kh Akama.
From Akamu, the Arabic word Kawmu is derived, which means exactly the same thing.
According to Ulema Fadel Al Bakri Al Qaysi, the Akama were created by the Anunnaki to administer and control the Akama-ra in quarantined areas in the Middle East.
They established the rules of mating with the Anunnaki’s “Women of Light”, also known as “B’nat Nour”.

During their first interaction with Earth’s quasi-humans, and later on with humans, the Anunnaki feared that the Akamu could or would mate or date with another category of beings they have created from non-terrestrial genes.

Some of these extraterrestrial beings were created on Ashtari, and others in the Arab Peninsula.
Among them were the “Women of Light” as they were called by the inhabitants of the area. The Akama were assigned the duty of supervising the Women of Light and the Akama-ra.

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Alu:

Anunnaki’s first created human form with mental faculties.

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Bashar:

I. Introduction.
II. The early human forms
a. The Earth-made human creatures.
b. The Space-made human creatures.
c. Metabolism and the oceans-made human creatures.

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I. Introduction:

According to the Ulema, the Bashar (Human beings) appeared on planet Earth in a multitude of forms and shapes.
Excerpt from their Kira’at (Reading):
On planet Earth, there existed many different human races for millions of years.
Some are known to us, while many others are totally unknown, because they have vanished without leaving a trace.
The truth is that they have left many traces, but we have not discovered them yet. In the near future, we will discover some of their remains, and a new chapter on the history of mankind will be written.

However in 2003, skeletons of four vanished early forms of humans who did not look like humans, were discovered by English archeologists and anthropologists, but were shrouded

in secrecy, and their discoveries were never made public for many reasons.
Two leading and extremely powerful Catholic theologians were behind the cover-up. Some of those early quasi-human forms were 10 feet tall, and others less than 3 feet tall, and looked like hobbits.
Those species were created by various extraterrestrial races. The Anunnaki did not take part in the creation process of these very tall and very small quasi-humans.
The extraterrestrials created them here on planet Earth. But there are other early human beings who were created in space, and on other planets, and like the very small and very tall species, they were not part of the evolutionary process of the modern human beings.
In total, 36 (some say 46) different human and quasi-human species lived on planet Earth in many regions of the globe. And none of them were created by the "God" we know and worship.
After all, they did not look like humans, and if we have to believe that humans were created in the image of "God", as Judaism, Christianity and Islam tell us, then, most certainly those early 36 different species who looked like ferocious beasts, were not made in the image of "God".
Because they were created in many regions of planet Earth, and interbred around the globe, new horrifying species populated the Earth.

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II. The early human forms:

The out-of-Africa theory is entirely wrong. Humanity did neither start in, nor expand from Africa. All those species died out after very short lifespans, because they did not have the Anunnaki's Conduit in their brains.
Some of the early human forms were:

a. The Earth-made human creatures:

The early quasi-human beings were created from a single cell.
The Ulema said that the Anunnaki's Matrix mentioned Earth-made quasi human creatures, being created from a single cell.
These creatures were an organism that looked like bacteria. And these bacteria were in fact, the first life-form on planet Earth.
Those creatures first appeared as tiny mini-microscopic organisms that used chemical energy (chemosynthesis). They did not need the sun to grow and develop via photosynthesis.
In fact, those early quasi-human forms existed long before photosynthesis developed on planet Earth.
This explains the reason for their deformity, and horrific dysmorphic features (Dysmorphism).
Those creatures were Earth-made, and first appeared in Australia, Brazil, and Madagascar, but not in Africa. And they were not created by "God".

b. The space-made human creatures:

Some of the very early human races were originally created in outer space. Their life started within the clay found inside of comets. The amazing aspect of this explanation is the fact that most recently, leading scientists and university professors in the United Kingdom, have stated that the insides of comets contain gluey material identical to heated clay.
Once this comet clay is mixed with Earth's water, it creates cells, molecules and membranes. In other words: LIFE.
Note: Recent probes inside comets show it is overwhelmingly likely that life began in space, according to a new research paper by Cardiff scientists.

c. Metabolism and the oceans-made human creatures:

The Anunnaki's Matrix also revealed the existence and origin of early human like creatures who lived at the bottom of the oceans. The Ulema explained that one of the earliest life-

forms on planet Earth began at the very bottom of the oceans, where metabolism originated.

Metabolism created an early human-like form. Those creatures had a human-like skull, two eyes without retina, two legs and four long arms, but no nose, no ears, and no hair on their bodies.
They were called the “Basharma’h”.
Bashar means human race, and Ma’h means water. Later on in history, these two words were added to several ancient near and Middle Eastern languages:

- Mem in Hebrew,
- Mayim in ancient Aramaic;
- Ma’ or Maay in Arabic, etc…

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Behemoth:

I. Definition and introduction.
II. Behemoth, Behemah, and Baha’em in Anunnaki’s texts.
III. In the Old Testament.
IV. Behemoth in extra-Biblical literature.

I. Definition and introduction:

Behemoth is the Anunnaki term for the “The Greys” (not the Zeta Reticulan Grays) and a type of human-beast species.
It is also a Hebrew word. The word was mentioned in ancient Egyptian, Phoenician, Greek, Hebrew texts, as well as in the Anunnaki “Book of Ramadosh”.
In Arabic, it is Bahaem, which is similar to “Behema”, another ancient Hebrew word which means the very same thing.
In the ancient texts of the near and Middle east, Behemoth is a spirit of the desert, possibly derived from the Egyptian

deity, Taueret, whom the Greek historian Herodotus, mentioned in his writings.
The term "Behemoth" is the plural form of "Behemah" in Hebrew which refers to a beast of use to humans aka a dumb animal.

Originally, Behemah is an Anunnaki word meaning “beings from a lower dimension” and the early form of human-animal race.

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II. Behemoth, Behemah, and Baha’em in Anunnaki texts.

The honorable Anunnaki-Ulema Ghandar, one of the custodians of the “Book of Ramadosh”, said verbatim, word for word, and unedited:

- “At the beginning, the Baha’em lived on Earth as a bestial race. They were half human and half animal.
- The Anaki (Anunnaki) came to Earth and upgraded the Baha’em, by mixing their genes with Anunnaki DNA.
- The Baha’em lived in Australia, Brazil, Madagascar, and Central Africa.
- The Anunnaki caught many of them and began to conduct genetic experiments on the Baha’em.
- The Baha’em were brought to Tyre, Sidon, Baalbeck, Anfeh, and Byblos in Phoenicia (modern day Lebanon), to Arwad (the Island of Arwad, a Syrian territory), Ugarit, Dilmun and surrounding areas in Sumer (Ancient Iraq; Babylon; Mesopotamia), and to the Arab Peninsula.
- The genetic stock the Anunnaki used for experimenting in the Arab Peninsula was called the Baha’em.
- This stock, which looked quasi human, were in fact horrible looking creatures with enormous physical strength.

- Baha’em had deformed bodies; they were beasts that had reptilian characteristics.
- They lived in the Arab Peninsula, but some were moved to Dilmun (Ancient name of Bahrain, sometimes referred to as the original Garden of Eden) and Ourdon (Arabic name of Jordan).

Eridu in Iraq.

Once upon a time, a magnificent Anunnaki-Sumerian city.

And centuries before the Sumerian/Babylonian civilizations were established,Eridu was one of the earliest habitats of the Baha’em.

Madagascar today, a beautiful country with splendid resorts.

But thousands of years ago, Madagascar lands were the habitat of the early quasi-humans who were seized by the Anunnaki.

The Ruins of Ugarit.

Ugarit (in Syria), was a magnificent Phoenician city in ancient times. And before that, the Anunnaki used Ugarit as one of their medical and scientific centers, where advanced genetic experiments were conducted on quasi-human and early species of Man, such as the Baha’em and Behemoth.

The Island of Arwad today. Thousands of years ago, Arwad was one of the earliest colonies of the Anunnaki on Earth.

- Later on, as legend has it, the early Arabs and particularly the Bedouins called them the “Spirits of the Desert”, and the first creation of the gods.
- Some of our brothers have suggested that this quasi-reptilian, grayish looking race inhabited regions in the hollow Earth and underwater in the Pacific Ocean, and the Mediterranean Sea.
- From the waters of the oceans, they extracted their energy.
- A new race/species of Baha’em was re-engineered by the Anunnaki. And this new genetic race produced a new breed of humans who were both good and evil.
- This new race is the lost race of early humans, and the genetic link to the early creation of mankind.

Entrance to the site of Ugarit (Ras Shamra), north of Latakieh, in Syria.
Ugarit was one of the earliest Anunnaki settlements on Earth.

Phoenician tombs on the Island of Arwad (Syria).

Arwad was one of the first and last strongholds of the Anunnaki

At Arwad, the Anunnaki developed the “Maharit”, which was the secret formula(Ingredients), that the early kings of Babylonia-Mesopotamia, and pre-Biblical and Biblical patriarchs used to attain astonishing longevity.
Also at Arwad, the Anunnaki conducted genetic experiments on the early “human forms” captured in Central Africa, Brazil, and Madagascar.

III. In the Old Testament:
In the Old Testament, the earliest description of the Behemoth (Baha’em) is in the Book of Job, which describes Behemoth as follows:
“Behold Behemoth,
which I made as I made you;
he eats grass like an ox.
Behold, his strength is in his loins,
and his power in the muscles of his belly.
He makes his tail stiff like a cedar;
the sinews of his thighs are knit together.
His bones are tubes of bronze,
his limbs like bars of iron.
He is the first of the works of God;
let him who made him bring near his sword!
For the mountains yield food for him
where all the wild beast play.
Under the lotus plant he lies, in the covert of the reeds and in the marsh.
For his shade the lotus tree covers him,
the willows of the brook surround him.
Behold, if the river is turbulent he is not frightened;
he is confident though Jordan rushes against his mouth.
Can one take him with hooks, or pierce his nose with a snare?'”
-Job 40:15-24
IV. Behemoth in extra-Biblical literature:

The Ethiopic Apocalypse of Enoch (dated second century BCE first century C.E.), gives the following description of these horrible creatures (frequently called demons), and their origins: “And that day will two monsters be parted,
one monster, a female named Leviathan
in order to dwell in the abyss of the ocean
over the fountains of water;
and the other, a male called Behemoth,

which holds his chest in an invisible desert
whose name is Dundayin.”

Chapel of St. John in Byblos.

In 1939, the Vichy Government found in the basement of the St. John Chapel, an Ana’kh manuscript detailing the early blueprints of the chapel retracing the history and a meticulous description of a Phoenician temple which served as an esoteric center used by the early remnants of the Anunnaki in their genetic experiments. In addition to the blueprints, a tablet was discovered under the second layer of

the chapel’s foundation, containing an archaic illustration of Ana’kh symbols.

Anu, King of Nibiru.

A scene depicting an offering to Anu.

By comparing the size of Anu with the size of the subject, Anu clearly appears as a giant. In fact, Anu and his Anunnaki legions were called “Gibborim”, “Gababira” (Giants) by the early Hebrews and the Bible’s scribes, as well as by the Phoenicians, Hittites, Sumerians and Mesopotamians. The Anunnaki’s star is carved on the very top of the slab, a reminder/symbol of the celestial origin of the Anunnaki.

The circle inside the star formation illustrates/represents Ne.Be.Ru (Nibiru), the planet of the Anunnaki. All subjects and worshippers before Anu were always depicted as small persons, to reflect the gigantic status of the Anunnaki god, on so many levels, including supreme authority, domination of Earth, origin of civilizations on Earth, and the Anunnaki’s genetic creation of the human race. Sometimes, an urn (tube/vessel/jar) appears on the slabs and seals and cylinders, as a reminder of the creation of Man, in the Anunnaki’s test-tubes of the genetic experiments that took place in the Anunnaki’s “Chimiti” lab.

Ezakarerdi, “E-zakar-erdi “Azakar.Ki”:

Term for the “Inhabitants of Earth”, as named by the Anunnaki, and mentioned in the Ulemite language in the “Book of Rama-Dosh.” Per contra, extraterrestrials are called Ezakarfalki: “Inhabitants of the Heavens or Sky”.

The term or phrase “Inhabitants of Earth” refers only to humans, because animals and sea creatures are called Ezbahaiim-erdi.

Ezakarerdi is composed of three words:

- **a**-E (Pronounced Eeh or Ea) means first.
- **b**-Zakar: This is the Akkadian/Sumerian name given to Adam by Enki. The same word is still in use today in Arabic, and it means male. In Arabic, the female is called: Ountha (Oonsa).

The word “Zakar” means:

- **a**-A male, and sometimes a stud.
- **b**-To remember.

In Hebrew, “Zakar” also means:

- **a**-To remember (Qal in Hebrew).
- **b**-Be thought of (Niphal in Hebrew).
- **c**-Make remembrance (Hiphil in Hebrew).

There is a very colorful linguistic jurisprudence in the Arabic literature that explains the hidden meaning of the word “Zakar”; Arabs in general believe that man (Male) remembers things, while women generally tend to forget almost everything, thus was born the Arabic name for a woman “Outha or Oonsa”, which means literally “To forget!”

Outha (Oonsa) either derives from or coincides with the words “Natha”, “Nasa”, “Al Natha”, “Nis-Yan”, which all mean the very same thing: Forgetting; to forget, or not to remember.

On a theological level, Islamic scholars explain that the faculty of remembering is a sacred duty for the Muslim, because it gears him towards remembering that Allah (God) is the creator.

Coincidently or not, Zakar in Ana'kh (Anunnaki language) and ancient Babylonian-Sumerian also means to remember. Could it be a hint or an indication of Adam's duty to remember Enki, his creator?
Erdi means planet Earth. Erdi was transformed by scribes into Ki in the Akkadian, Sumerian and Babylonian epics.
From Erd, derived:

- **a**-The Sumerian Ersetu and Erdsetu,
- **b**-The Arabic Ard,
- **c**-The Hebrew Eretz.

All sharing the same meaning: Earth; land.
Thus, the word Ezakarerdi means verbatim: The first man (or Created One) of Earth or the first man on Earth, or simply, the Earth-Man.
In other words, the terrestrial human.

*** *** ***

Ezakarfalki "E-zakar-falki":

Anunnaki/Ulemite. Term.
Term for extraterrestrials, as mentioned in the "Book of Rama-Dosh."
Per contra, inhabitants of planet Earth are called Ezakarerdi or Ezakar.Ki.
In terrestrial vocabulary, extraterrestrial(s) is a term applied to any entity(ies), object(s), substance(s), life-form(s), intelligence, and presence that have originated from beyond planet Earth. Also referred to as alien(s).
Contemporary ufology etymology added extraterrestrial origins as coming from outer-space, other planets, stars, galaxies, and dimensions.
The word extraterrestrial is composed from three words:

- **a-**Extra, which is derived from the Latin word Extra, which means outside; additional; beyond.

- **b**-Terrestri, derived from the Latin Terrestris, which means pertaining to earth; belonging to earth; earthly; made out of earth, itself derived from the Latin words Terranum and Terrenum, which are derived from the word Terra, which means earth; ground; piece of land; soil.

Note: From the Latin word Terrenum, the French word Terrain was derived; and from the French word, the English word terrain was derived.

- **c**-Al, an English addition.

Note: The Latin word Terra originally derived from the Arabic word “Tourab” (Terrab), which means dirt; dust; earth, itself derived from the Arabic word Tourba (Terrba), which means a piece of land, originally derived from the Ana’kh word Turbah, pronounced Toorbaah, which means dirt from planet Earth.
In the Sumerian/Akkadian epics and mythologies, the words dirt and earth refer to clay; the very clay found in abundance in ancient Iraq that was used by the Anunnaki to genetically create the human race.

*** *** ***

Evolution of the extraterrestrials and the human races:

The evolutionary process of aliens, and extraterrestrial races on many other galaxies, evolved inter-dimensionally, by copying, duplicating, and cloning themselves and fertilizing their own genes.
On other planets, more advanced extraterrestrial civilizations multiply and prosper through the development of brain waves and thought frequencies. They did not need to emigrate to other planets in order to survive, and/or to recreate (Reshape) themselves, as mistakenly claimed by some ufologists, mediums, and channelers, for they did not

encounter insurmountable ecological or bio-organic catastrophes on their own planets or star systems.
Zeta Reticulans and Anunnaki did alter their genetics, but not for survival purposes or for inter-planetary migration.

The alteration came as cause and effect, which was much needed to reach a higher level of awareness and scientific advancement.

*** *** ***

Ezbahaiim-erdi:

Term for the animals and sea creatures living and/ created on planet Earth.
It is composed of three words:

- **a**-Ez means first creatures of a second level. (In comparison to humans.)
- **b**-Bahaiim means animals. The same word exists in Arabic, and means the very same thing (Animals).
- **c**-Erdi means planet Earth.

*** *** ***

Ezeridim:

Term for entities or super-beings from the future. In Ufology and paranormal terminologies, they are called chrononauts, a word
derived from the Greek Khronos, which means time, and “nauts” referring to space travelers, or simply voyagers.
According to Ulema Safi, the Ezeridim are in part, humans visiting us from a different dimension in time and space.
Therefore, we can assume that they were also created by the Anunnaki, as an integral part of their genetic experiments on early living forms.

*** *** ***

Ezrai-il “Izra’il”:

Anunnaki/Ulemite. Term.

Name of super-beings, created by the Anunnaki. They can transcend space and time, and appear to humans as angels, in terrestrial terms. Early Islamic scholars called them “Demonic creatures”.

Ana’kh literature refers to them as ethereal manifestations of matter. But our religions and Holy Scriptures depict them as the fallen angels.
Ezrai-il or Ezrail is composed of two words:

- **a**-Ezra, which means message or manifestation.
- **b**-Il, which means divine; god; creator.

*** *** ***

Anafar Jin Markah:

Anunnaki. Noun.
Nafar Jinmarkah, is the name of humans who walked on three legs. They were created by the Igigi, and later on were upgraded by the Anunnaki.
The Igigi actually experimented quite a bit with the early human-forms. First, they created the “Nafar Jinmarkah” meaning ‘individual on three legs.’ They consisted of a very strong physical body but lacked agility.
These bodies were created to carry heavy weight. Later on, the Igigi worked on a new human form that consisted of a body with two legs, in order to bring speed and better agility.
Yet, early humans remained terrifying, nothing like the Biblical descriptions. The Igigi tried numerous times to refine their creatures. And each time, they faced a problem in designing the human skull.
Early Igigi creators did not want to put brains in the skull, so human-form-bodies would not think. These early human-forms were the world’s first biological robots.

*** *** ***

Figurine of Pazuzu. The Babylonian demon.
The devil? A fallen angel? A divine bird? A peacock? Half man half demon? Or simply a product of mythology and fantasy?

Sumerian/Babylonian demon, interpreted by some as the Anunnaki Pazuzu. Islam viewed him as the devil. The Ulema depicted him as an etheric manifestation. Pazuzu appeared in numerous religious and esoteric scriptures, going back to the dawn of the Babylonian civilization and the Phoenician cosmogony.

Later on in history, the Knight Templars, as well as Shamans in the ancient and modern world, will incorporate the concept of Pazuzu in their beliefs and esoteric practices.

*** *** ***

Fari-narif “Fari-Hanif”:

I. Definition
II. Souls and spirits in Anunnaki-Ulema literature

I. Definition:
A term for categorizing different forms of spirits, or non-physical entities. The Anunnaki referred to many different forms, shapes and "ratings" of entities known to the human race as "Spirits" and "Souls".
From "Ra" and "Ra-Nif", the Semitic words Rouh, Rafesh, Nefes, Nefs, Roach, and Ruach are derived, meaning the soul in Arabic, Aramaic and Hebrew.

*** *** ***

II. Souls and spirits in Anunnaki-Ulema literature:
"The soul or spirit is a concept created by man," said Ulema Bakri. "Man was created, lives and continues to live through his Mind…not through his soul. Angels do exist, but humans don't understand a thing about them, because religions taught Man that angels are spirits.
The truth is they are neither spirits, nor the messengers of God, but simply a projection of a higher level of goodness and intelligence…and those who (after their physical death on earth) enter a higher dimension, would meet the angels in the Fourth dimension as meta-plasmic presences, emanating beauty and goodness, but they are not divine spirits or pure souls." added Ulema Bakri.

Gaffarim:

Negative entities, reptilians, Djinns, Afrit, evil-birds, and demons which live in the lower sphere/zone (Alternate dimension), and on Earth.
The word was used in Babylonian and Akkadian mythologies and referred to demons such as:

- a-Apep, the serpent-devil of Egypt,
- b-The Dragon of Babylon,
- c-Alu,

- d-Gallu (The devil spirit),
- e-Utukku,
- f-Lilu (The dreadful ghost),
- g-Ardat,
- h-Lili.

According to the book “Ilmu Al Donia”, these negative entities were created by the Anunnaki, while they were experimenting with the early quasi-humans who lived in Brazil, Central Africa, Madagascar, and Anatolia.

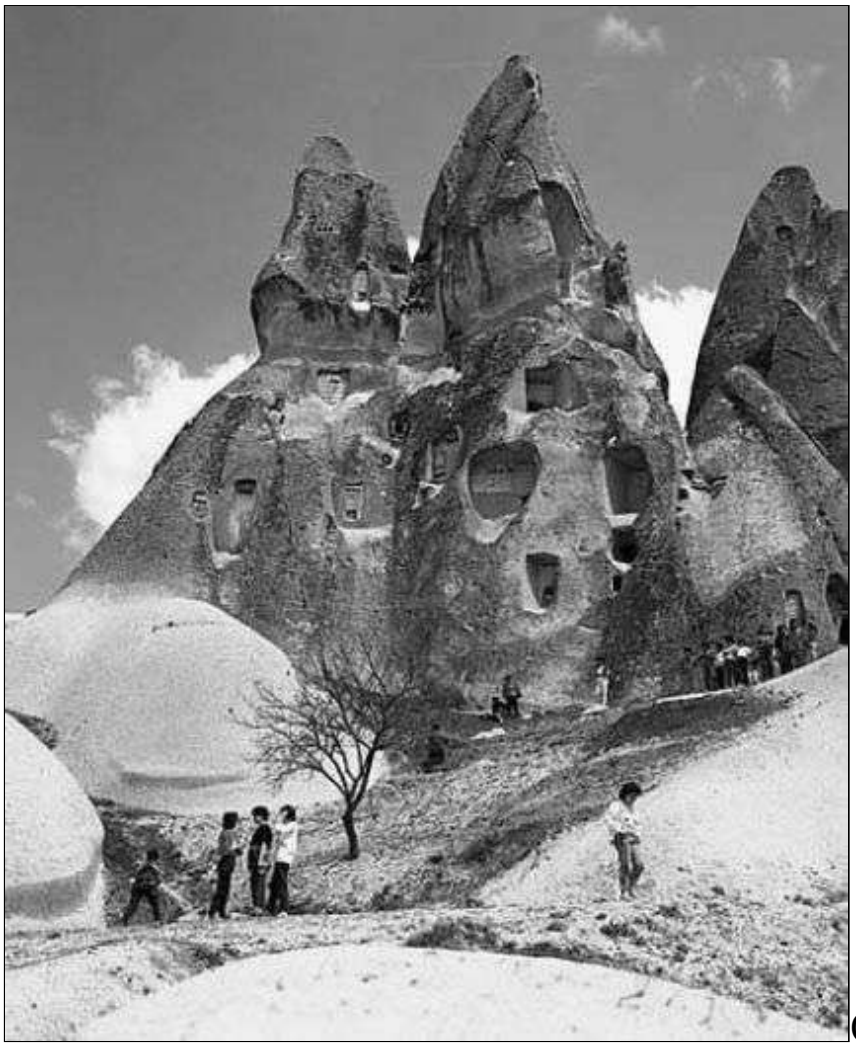
The most noted ones were the Ezrai-ilim (Plural of Ezrai-il), the Ubaid female-devils, and the Afrit who lived in Peri Bacalari, Cappadocia, and the underground city of Derinkuyu, Turkey.

These Afrit harass Turkish women and follow them wherever they go.

Some stay with them for the rest of their lives, causing constant disturbances, chronic fear, and an agitated state of mind. In Akkadian and Sumerian, Gaffarim were called “Galas” which means demons of the underworld.

*** *** ***

Ubaid figurine. Third millennium B.C.

 Cappadocia, Turkey. An area known to be inhabited by Djinns and Afrit.

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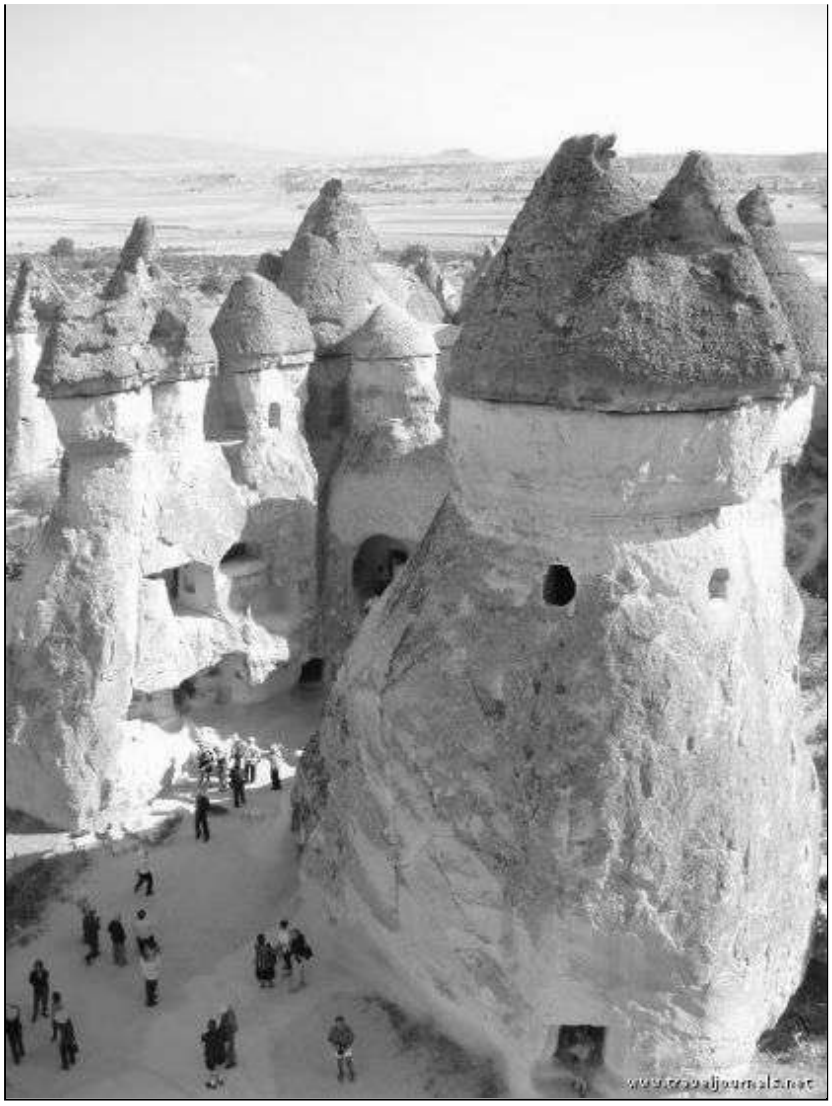
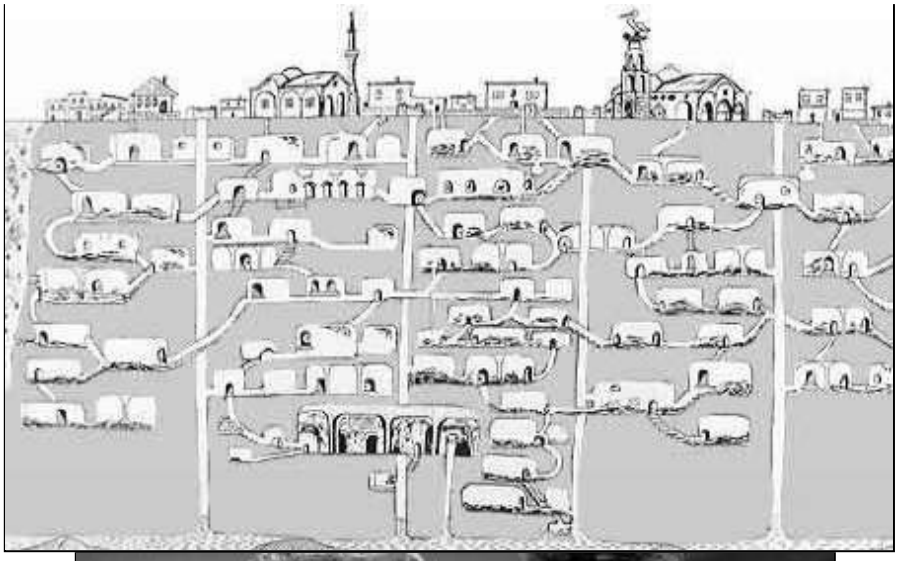
The first genetically created humans/entities/species

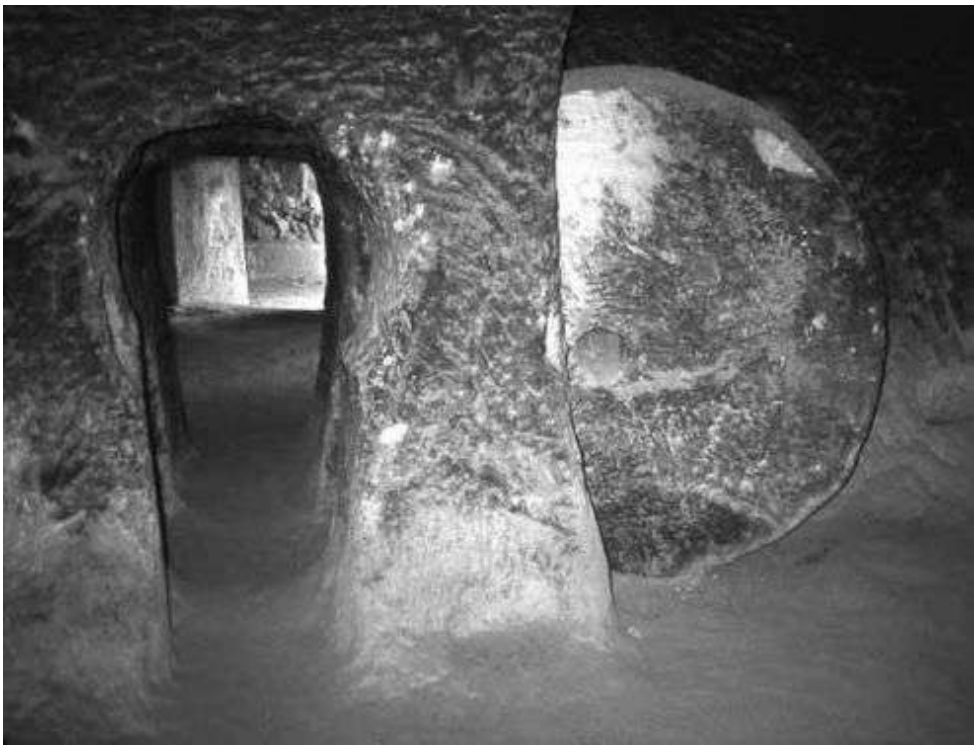


Cappadocia, Turkey. These caves/towers were constructed as early as 9000 B.C.



The underground city (underworld domain) of Derinkuyu.

Peri Bacalari.



Derinkuyu - Magarasi, the Underground City.

There are large underground cities in Cappadocia which have only been opened to the public during the 1960s. Some Ulema have said that these caves were inhabited by the Afrit, creatures and entities created by the Anunnaki.

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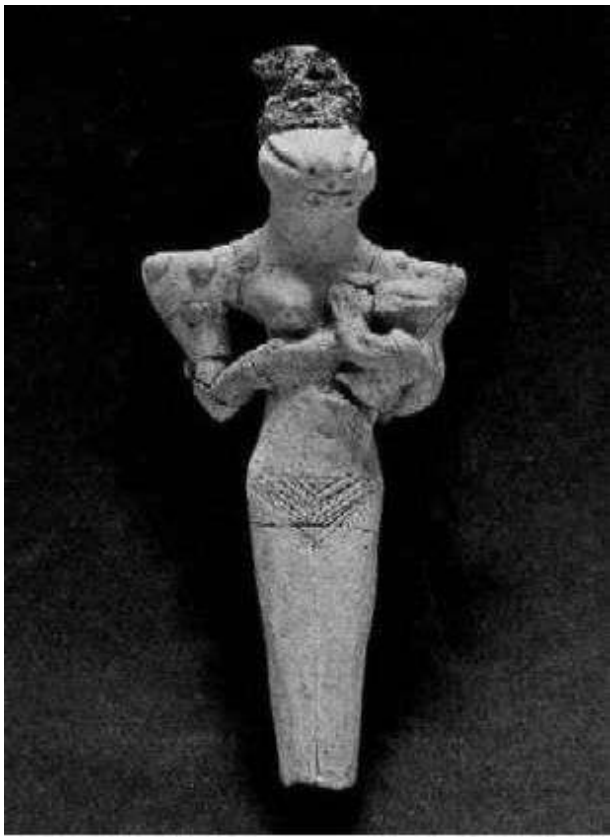
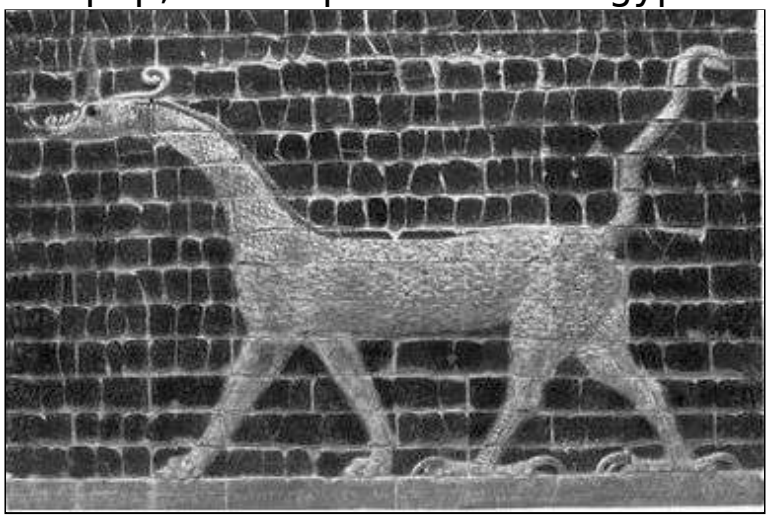


This prehistoric baked-clay female figurine, from the Ubaid culture, was notoriously and erroneously interpreted by fans of ufology, and misguided authors, as an Anunnaki reptilian woman, breast-feeding her baby.

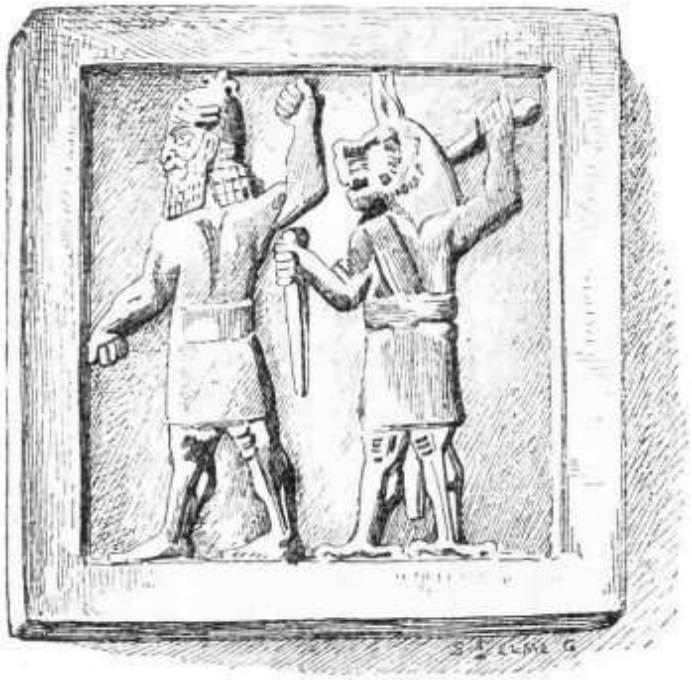
First of all, the Anunnaki do not feed their young in that manner. Second, the Anunnaki are not reptilians. **They created us in their image. Do we look reptilian?**

Some Islamic scholars interpreted this figurine as one of the earliest representations of the evil creatures of the Mesopotamian culture. Many names and attributes were given to these “creatures”, such as “Iblis”, “Afarit”, “Djinns”, “Ghools”, and “Chayatin”.

Apep, the serpent-devil of Egypt.



The Dragon of Babylon. Relief from the famous Ishtar Gate in ancient Babylon.



Mesopotamian Demons.

Mesopotamian demons were in some instances depicted by neighboring countries and foreign scribes, as “Fallen Angels” without wings. In the Pre-Islamic era, the Arabs called them Djinns. In Islam, they are called Izrail, Ezrai-il (In singular form). The Anunnaki-Ulema refer to them as “ethereal manifestations.”

An Arab man allegedly killed by a Djinn in the United Arab Emirates.

أول صورة حقيقية في العالم

للجن.. تقتل صاحبها!

كتب: سالم الحيران

ملاحظه

قد تم تحليل الصورة وفحصها فنياً من قبل الخبراء للتأكد من صحتها.. فكانت النتيجة أن الصورة حقيقية ١٠٠٪.. ويظهر من الصورة أن الجني قد تفاجأ بالفلاش.. حيث أن علامات الفزع واضحة على وجهه.

Page that contained the Arabic article on this event, as posted on the “Muslim Village” website. Read the translation on the next page.

Translation of the article written in Arabic (Previous page)

Photo: Picture of the Jinn taken by a man from the United Arab Emirates.

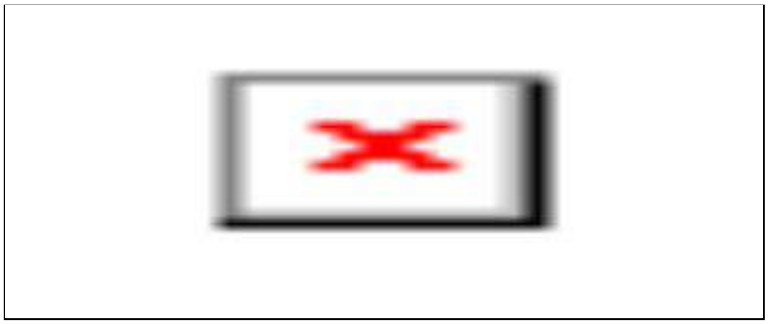
Headline: The world’s first true photo of a Ginn kills its owner.
I translated excerpts from the Arabic article, written by Salem Al Giran: “A group of young men from the United Arab Emirates went on a picnic to a mountainous area in the region of Ras Al Kayma. And during the night, while they sat to chat, they heard a strange voice coming from afar…from an area where nobody lives.

The voice guided them to a cave where they encountered an old and big man standing at the entrance of the gate. They greeted him and asked him about the voice and what he was doing here. He answered that he had lived in this area for a very long time. He told them that they have heard the voice of Al Shaytan (Devil in Arabic) from the Ginn group. He warned them not to enter the cave. They ignored his warnings because they thought his old age made him believe in myths, and old fables. Anyway, they went in and one of them began to take photos of the interior of the cave. As soon as the first flash of the camera went off, he dropped dead on the floor.

The police arrived and found the man dead on the ground, his camera near his dead body. Later on the autopsy report revealed that the man died from a heart attack caused by an accentuated trauma.

And upon developing the film, the police found the photo of this gin published here next to the article.”

Date of the article: April 16, 2005. Source: Muslim Village.



The Great Pyramids of Egypt.

According to Ulema Bukhtiari, some of the huge edifices and temples in antiquity, such as the Egyptian Pyramids (shown above) were NOT built by humans, but by super-beings, and Djinn entities, created by the Anunnaki.
He added that those inscriptions allegedly written by the Egyptian laborers, claiming that in fact, Egyptian workers and masons have erected the Pyramids, were in reality added to the interior walls of the Pyramids and royal tombs, thousands of years later.

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Galas:

Akkadian/Babylonian/Sumerian. Noun.
I. Definition.
II. The most recognizable Akkadian demons were.

I. Definition:

Galas are divided into two classes:

- **a**-Spirits beneath the angels who live on Earth;
- **b**-Demons of the underworld.

Both classes were created by the Anunnaki, and were mentioned in Babylonian, Akkadian, Chaldean and Sumerian mythologies and literature.
The demons of the underworld manifest themselves by night, alter their shapes, and trap people in dark places.
As written in the Akkadian/Sumerian clay tablets, the Anunnaki goddess Inanna was escorted by Galas upon her return from the Kurnugi (The underworld). Dumuzi was

captured by Galas and taken to the underworld. The most notorious demons were Alu, Lamastu, and Asakku (Asag in Sumerian), seven demons created by the Anunnaki god Anu. They are known as the Sebitti, meaning “The Seven”.

*** *** ***

The most recognizable Akkadian demons were:

- Bel Uri
- Bennu
- Idiptu
- Lamashtu
- Libu
- Mimma-lemnu
- Miqut

- Muttabriqu
- Pasittu
- Rabishu
- Sarabda
- Sidana
- Suruppu
- Tirid
- Ugallu
- Umma
- Endashurimma
- Endukuga
- Endushuba
- Engidudu
- Ennugigi
- Enuralla
- Nerubanda
- Saghulhaza

Attack by the Galas, the Babylonian demonic creatures. Circa 2000-1600 B.C. Isin-Larsa-Old Babylonian period. Hematite Cylinder seal. Ischali, in the Diyala region of modern Iraq.

Inanna’s escort and guardian.

Inanna’s guardian, circa 3200-3000 B.C. Late Uruk/Jemdet Nasr period. Cylinder seal. Mesopotamia.

The seal depicts a bearded man who has appeared on several Mesopotamian-Babylonian artifacts excavated at Uruk, Inanna’s city. The man served Inanna as her consort and guardian, and accompanied her to her wedding ceremony. Notice the curving branches ending in rosette-flowers. The rosettes are the symbol of Inanna. Because of the ritual aspect of the scene, we can conclude that this event happened inside her temple.

Some Assysriologists have stated that this scene shows Dumuzi being captured in the Sumerian Garden of Eden, called Edin in Akkadian/Sumerian, and bound by the Ugalla demons who carry him off to Kurnugi (The Babylonian underworld.) In Mesopotamian and Babylonian mythologies, Dumuzi is the consort of Inanna who has been identified and/or associated with the Phoenician goddess Ishtar (Ashtaroot), the lover of Adon in the Phoenician mythology.

The descent of Inanna to Kurnugi (the netherworld).

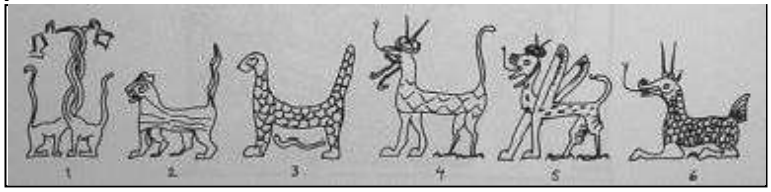
Goddess in the underworld, with demons, a bull-man and a guide, circa 2330-2150 B.C. Akkadian period. Hematite. Cylinder seal. Mesopotamia.

Inanna flanked by a demon, bull-man and a guide, representing the Kurnugi (The Akkadian-Babylonian-Sumerian “Land of no Return”, the underworld).

The flames emanating from her shoulders represent her infernal aspect. In other instances, the flames or rays represent the divine nature of Babylonian gods and goddesses. In the center, Inanna holding her famous ring that was taken from her during her descent to the underworld. To the right of the cylinder, inside an elevated hill, a Babylonian god with rays emanating from his shoulders holds the tail of a bull-man. To the left of the cylinder, we see another deity grasping the horn of a collapsing deity in a bursting mountain, and a small person behind, kneeling near the mountain.

The Evil Mushushu.

This slab shows Mushushu, the two-horned serpent-dragon.
In Ulemite literature, the dragon is not a malicious animal. The dragon symbolizes tenacity and wisdom. Even in the Babylonian clay tablets, the primordial dragon was a positive creative force of the universe.
Tiamat, the Anunnaki-Mesopotamian “Personified Goddess” on Earth, was viewed as loving, and a beautiful mother who cared for her children.
Later on, the Babylonian scribes transmuted her into an evil character, to dethrone her, and give room to a male deity to control the pantheon.



Other physical shapes of The Evil Mushushu.

Ghool “Ghul”:

Ana’kh/Ulemite/Arabic. Noun.

In Ulemite literature, the Ghool are two categories of species that belong to a lower entities sphere. In other words, the Ghool are entities created by the Anunnaki, at the time they were experimenting with the primordial prototypes of humans (Quasi-humans).
These creatures looked half-animal and half-human, with “deformed” physical-bio-organic shapes and structures.
Some classify them with the Bahometh or the early Bahama (Baha’eim).

*** *** ***

Hay-yah:
I. Definition.
II. The concept in the occult realm and Kabala.

I. Definition:
Prototypes or categories of the primordial copies of humans, or quasi-humans created by the Anunnaki goddesses. It also refers to the genetic-metaphysical nature of Adamah, the first creature to look like a modern human being.

*** *** ***

II. The concept in the occult realm and Kabala:
The concept of Hay-yah in its seven phases was later adopted by occultists and metaphysicists, including the early Kabbalists and alchemists.
However, the real and original meaning was lost, and multiple misinterpretations invaded the teachings of early Middle Eastern scholars, and Semitic literature.
For instance, Hay-yah in Kabbalah, and Hebrew means one of the metaphysical human principles.

Influenced by Near Eastern and Middle Eastern interpretations, Eastern occultists divided men into seven principles, while Western Kabbalists, into three:

- **a**-Nephesh
- **b**-Ruach

- **c**-Neshamah

*** *** ***

Helama-Gooliim:

I. Definition.
II. The creation process of these entities.

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I. Definition:

Name of entities (Human-like*)* created by Anunnaki-Ulema for the purpose of performing a good deed.
They are part animal, part human, part Golem, part Ghoul. A hybrid race. They are made of clay, or earth materials, much like all of us, but they have certain physical differences from both humans and animals.
They look exactly like normal people; they have eyes, hands, feet, etc. “They are not at all like machines or robots. You will not think them anything but human if you saw them…”said Ulema Mordechai.
They are born as full adults. They are sensitive to light, so they work only by night, but nevertheless they are great engineers.
Ulema Mordechai stated that when the Ulema, and some Kabbalists, reach the holy level of Kadash Daraja, they can create life. Real life. These creatures would function much like human beings, but they have three deep fundamental differences:

- **1**-They don’t have a soul,
- **2**-They don’t have a physical heart that pumps blood through arteries and veins.

- **3**-They don’t have a wired brain.

Their essence comes from another dimension, to which they return after their task is done. They are created for that task, and that is their only purpose. The creator tells them what to do, and they do it right away.

In Ulema Mordechai's case, he created four of them to build houses for poor people in Estonia, and they did it very nicely, overnight.

*** *** ***

II. The creation process of these entities:

Ulema Mordechai said: "I create each of them separately. For each, I bring with me seven pieces of papers on which I write certain codes, and I have to have my cane with me.

Then I take soil, earth, or clay, and pour water on it to make it pliable. Once it's the right consistency, I mold it into a ball.

I turn off most of the lights, leaving a very low illumination, maybe one candle or a small lamp, and pull back about four to five feet.

I then read a certain text that would encourage the ball to take the next step, which is to shape itself into an oblong of about four feet, and be ready to follow my special design.

At that point I take my cane, walk to the other side of the oblong, dip the cane into the oblong, and stretch it.

I command the oblong to duplicate a human form, and it becomes a statue, lifeless, but similar in every way to the human form.

I take the seven pieces of paper, and put two in the eyes, two in the ears, one in the mouth, and one on the breast, over the heart.

I roll the seventh piece as if it were a homemade cigarette, go to the other side of the statue, and throw the rolled paper at it. It always lands either in the nose or between the feet, and either position is correct.

The statue starts to move and attempts to stand up. At this time I turn around and leave the room for a few minutes, so as not to look at the statue as it comes to life.

Seeing the actual transformation is forbidden by the Code of the Ulema, as stated in the Book of Rama Dosh.

I stand behind the door of the room, and wait until I hear the creature make a sound, which tells me that the procedure is complete.
I go back into the room, welcome the creature, give it clothes to wear, and pull out all the papers, to keep safely until such time as they are needed to disassemble the creature and send its essence back to its original dimension.
I create them to do one single task.
When the task is accomplished, I ask them to lie on the floor, next to each other, return the pieces of paper with the codes to the correct places, and pour water over their bodies.
The bodies disappear, leaving earth on the floor, and the essence goes back to where it came from."
Asking the Ulema: "Do they always go away peacefully?" he replied: "No, sometimes they develop a personality, if the task takes a bit longer, and they have the delusion of being human and wanting to stay in our dimension.
Of course it would be cruel and inhuman to let them stay, not to mention dangerous, and they do become tricky.
So the Ulema or Kabbalist must be even trickier, and hypnotize the creature into a deep sleep.
We then put the papers where they belong, and set the paper on fire, and then the body starts smouldering.
At that time, we pour water over them and they disappear… they built for me nice houses…Very early the next morning, I went to inspect the houses, and removed the great blanket that covered the area.
The blanket is a large plasmic sheet that can create a shield of invisibility over the entire area. We just refer to it as a 'blanket' because it's a short and easy name…"

*** *** ***

Jinn, "Jinni":
Ana'kh/Arabic. Noun.

In Ana’kh literature, Jinn means breed, race or creature. They are defined as entities created by the Anunnaki. They are also called “Afrit” by the Arabs and inhabitants of ancient Anatolia.
In the Koran, Jinn is a class of beings, both male and female, between angels and human kind, and represented as being created from smokeless fire, living in the desert, and abandoned areas. Some live in a parallel zone, not far from Earth.
Jinns have the ability to appear out of the blue, and disappear instantly, and to take on many forms and shapes, as aliens and extraterrestrials do, because they have the ability of shape-shifting, and entering/exiting parallel dimensions.
Some UFO abductees have reported that the aliens who captured them looked like small grey creatures. Such descriptions were not excluded in the Arabic depictions of Jinn and Afrit.
In Arabic legends, Jinn and Afrit look exactly like the aliens, and the extraterrestrial “Greys”, abductees and ufologists talked about.
Jinns are also outstanding at manipulating machines. They use them to visit far distant places in the universe, including our Earth.
And these machines have different forms, shapes, dimensions and functions. Some are oval or cylindrical, others conical in shape, and/or half-circular; similar to UFOs.

*** *** ***

Afa-rit:

Ana’kh/Arabic. Noun.

Created by the Anunnaki, the Afa-rit are mysterious entities or presences (Physical and non-physical beings) with extraordinary powers, who manifest themselves to help those who know how to call upon them.
They are the genetic creation of the Anunnaki who later on in Middle Eastern folklore and Islamic scriptures (Arabic and

Persian) became the Arabian Afarit, or Ifrit known as evil spirits.

Afarit or Afa-rit are usually associated with talismans.

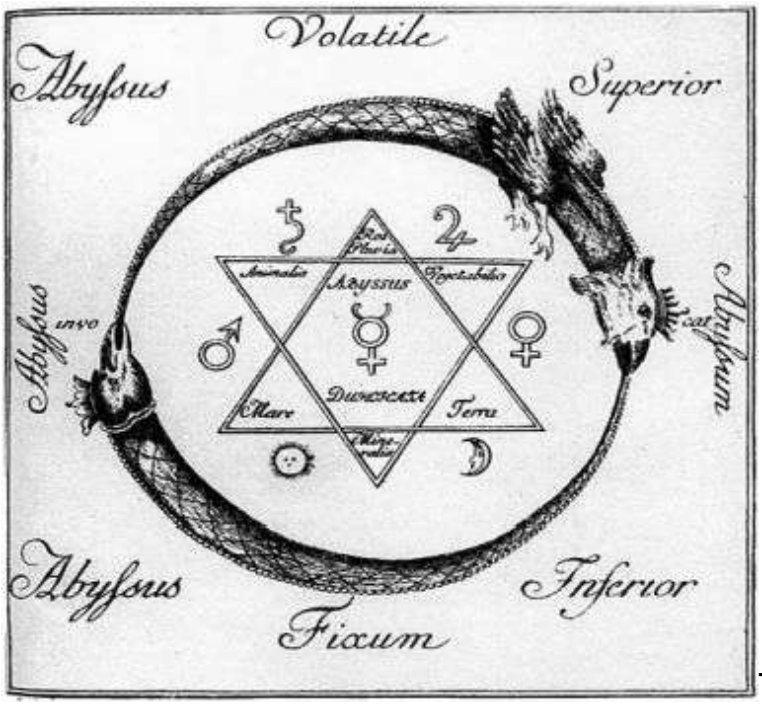
Some of the most important Afrit are:

- Abu Mihriz, also called Abu Yahkoob, and he rules over Tuesday;
- Barqan Abu Adjayb; he rules over Wednesday;
- El Mudhib, also called Abu Abdallah Al Said, and he rules over Sunday;
- Murrah El-Abiad Abu El-Hareth, also called Abu Al Nour, and he rules over Monday;
- Shamhurish El Tayyar, and he rules over Thursday.

A medieval illustration of King Solomon and the Afrit, who were placed under his command.

The Afrit were originally created by the Anunnaki.

Solomon, ready to summon the demons, Djinns and Afrit created by the Anunnaki.



The ring of Solomon, given to him by an Anunnaki “Fallen Angel”, others said, by an Afrit, created by the Anunnaki.

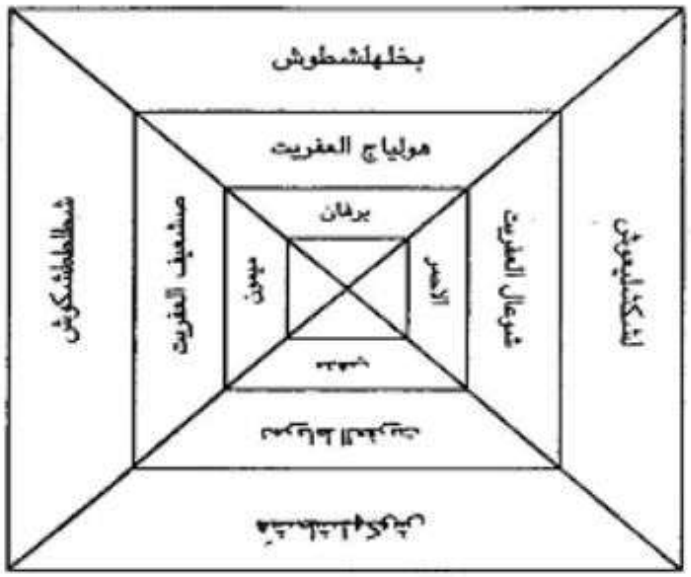
Chart of names of high spirits (High Afrit).

A relatively recent chart of names of high spirits (High Afrit) and the “Eye of Wisdom” used by Jewish seers, Kabbalists, and alchemists.
Originally, it is based upon the Sura of Arwah (Picture of Spirits) itself originated from hand-written scrolls of Ulema’s book “Kitabu Ilmu Donia” (Book of the Knowledge of the Universe). Used by the Allamah and Pre-Islamic sorcerers in the Arab Peninsula. Some Afrit charts were written in Archaic Arabic, and proto-Hebrew.

Madame Blavatsky with Kuthumi, El Myora, and Anunnaki-Ulema Saint Germain. Image supposedly taken in the late 1800's.
Saint Germain was the most advanced Ulema in the field of “Jalb Al Afrit”, meaning commanding the Afrit.

A page from the book “Shams (Chams) Al Ma’aref Al Koubra”, pertaining to “Jalasaat Al Afrit”, meaning “Afrit Seances”.
It lists some of the names of the most powerful Afrit, such as Bakhlahalshatoush, Al Asmar, Maymoun, etc. Many Afrit names derived from the Ana’kh, which is the Anunnaki language.

أن تقوم من مقامك، وإنّي عليه لقويّ أمين، إنّه من سليمان، وإنّه بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم أن لا تعلوا عليّ واثتوني مسلمين. اللّهم إنّي أسألك بهذه الأرواح الروحانيّة الكرام عليك أن تسخّر لي العفاريت الأربعة بقدرتك وجلالك لهشطش مشهش قطوش كهيوش كشكش ليوش تشخشلوط جحج جحج. أجيبوا وتوكّلوا وافعلوا ما تؤمَرون»[11].



Zalmat Gaguadi, “Zalmat Shawdah”:

Zalmat Gaguadi is an Akkadian word for “the dark race”.
Zalmat Shawdah is an Anunnaki word for the black race.
According to Helena Blavatsky and the Secret Doctrine, “the dark race was the first race that fell into generation in the Babylonian legends.
The Adamic race, one of the two principal races that existed at the time of the Fall of Man (hence our third Root-race), the other being called Sarku,or the “light race”. (Source: Secret Doctrine, II., 5.) Ulema Al Baydani said the black race was created by the Igigi, and upgraded by the Anunnaki.
Their first habitats were Brazil and Madagascar, not Africa. The Anunnaki called them Zalmat Shawdah.

In Arabic, the words Zalma and Zilm mean men. And the Anunnaki word Shawdah became Sawda and Aswad in Arabic, both mean black.

*** *** ***

Zakar:

Another Sumerian/Anunnaki name given to Adam by the Anunnaki god Enki. The same word is still in use today in Arabic, and it means male. In Arabic, the female is called: Ountha (Unsa).

In the Arabic pre-Islamic era, during the “Al Jahiliya Years” (Years of Ignorance or Darkness as called by the followers of the Prophet Mohammad) the word “Zakar” also meant: To remember.

Incidentally, in Hebrew, “Zakar” also means:

- 1- To remember (Qal);
- 2- Be thought of (Niphal);
- 3- Make remembrance (Hiphil).

*** *** ***

Zamzummim:

Ana’kh/Ulemite/Ammonite. Noun.

A name for the children of Anak (Anakim), as referred to by the Ammonites. Zamzummim is derived from the Phoenician Zayin. It has the same pronunciation in Aramaic, Syriac, Hebrew, and Arabic.

*** *** ***

The “Women of Light”:

- 1. The “Women of Light” were the early female-form on Earth.
- 2. Lilith and Eve were from the “Women of Light” group, created by the Anunnaki.

- 3. Their untraceable genealogical line, which is neither human, nor from the act of the Judeo-Christian-Muslim God, puzzled the ancient scribes, Biblical scholars and historians of all eras.
- It is an untraceable genealogical line, because both Lilith and Eve don’t have a father.
- 4. And if they did, their father, and their mother wouldn’t be of human origin.
- 5. Eve was not created from the rib of Adam.
- 6. Different racial categories of men were created from an early female form that was “fertilized” by the leaders and the elite of the Anunnaki.
- 7. They lived in quarantined cities, and had both sons and daughters fathered by the Anunnaki.
- 8. Some Anunnaki dwellings were in Ur, Amrit, Ougarit, Baalbeck, Batroon, Petra (Batra), Tyre and Sidon.
- 9. Early humans who lived during that era called the quarantined city of these women “The City of Mirage”, and “The City of Beautiful Illusion,” since the most attractive women from Earth lived there.
- 10. The early inhabitants of the Arab Peninsula called these women Houriyaat”.

- 11. Originally, the word “Houriyaat” is an Ana’kh (Anunnaki language) word. Later on, it was added to the Arabic language, and to the Afarit (Djinns) terminology.
- 12. The quasi-humans who were made out of Tourab (earth, mud, dirt, soil), were not allowed to interact with these women.
- 13. Thousands of years later, the inhabitants of what is today the Arab Peninsula and the lands bordering Persia, the United Arab Emirates, and India, called

these women “B’nat Al-Nour”, meaning “The Women of Light.”

- 14. A mild variation of the Anunnaki word B’nat became a Hebrew and an Arabic word “Banat”, which means daughters. And the Anunnaki word Nour, which means light, became Menora in Hebrew, and Noor in Arabic.
- 15. Those who were allowed to “mix” with the Women of Light were called “The Sons of Light”.
- 16. From this early human race, all humans came to be. God had nothing to do with the creation of human beings.
- 17. In other words, the God we know, revere, and fear today did not create you.
- 18. Even the word or term “God” did not exist in the early stages of the existence of the Women of Light, and the primordial human race on Earth.
- 19. Instead the words or terms “Gods” or “Heavenly Masters” were used.
- 20. And thousands of years later, those terms were changed to:
  a- “Giants,”
  b- “Gibborim,”
  c- “Jababira,”
  d- “Raphaim,”
  e- “Bene-Ha Elohim,”
  f- “Elohim,”
  g- “Nephilim,”
  h- “Anakim,”
  i-

  j- “Fallen Angels,”
  k- “Neteru,”
  l- “Anuki,”
  m- “Anunnaki,”

n- “Ana’kh,”
o- You name it…

*** *** ***

Abd:

Anunnaki/Ulemite/Pre-Islamic Arabic. Noun.
Historically and genetically, Abd was the first name given to Man by the Anunnaki. The original meaning was slave, but later on, Enki changed it to servant. In contemporary Arabic, it is written either as Abd or Abed and it means two things:

- **a**-A black person;
- **b**- A slave.

Many derogatoryattributions for Abd are found in the Arabic poems of Abu Al Tib Al Mutanabbi (915-65 A.D.), in the writings of Abu Al Ala’ Al Maari (died in 1057), and Al-Nabigha Al-Zoubyani (535-604), and in the story of king Dabshalim and Brahman Baydaba. (Around 175 B.C.) *** *** ***

Abel “Abhal”, “A-bel-alu”, “Abhel”, “Ablu”, “Habeel”:

Anunnaki/Babylonian/Assyrian/Sumerian/Arabic/Akkadian/Hebrew. Name.
Abel derived from the Anunnaki word “Abhal”, “A-bel-alu”.
It is composed from three Ana’kh words:

- 1-A, which means: First; origin; sky.
- 2-Bel, which means: A creator god.
- c-Alu, which means: First created man-form with mental faculties.

Western conception of the Nephilim, depicted as “Fallen Angels” with a physical passion for the “Beautiful Women of Man”, according to the Bible and other religious scriptures.

Western conception of the Nephilim; a race of beautiful giants who fell in love with the “Women of Man”.

Abel “Abhal”, “A-bel-alu” the Anunnaki, became:

- Abhel in Hebrew (In primitive Hebrew: Hebel, Hebhel).
- Habeel in Arabic.
- Ablu in Akkadian and Sumerian. It was first mentioned in the legend of Tammuz (Ablu Kinu), and meant true son.
- Abel in several western languages.

The proto-Jewish Ab means source in Hebrew, and EL means God. The original Hebrew word is Hevel, meaning breath or vapor; it did not contain the words AB or EL.

In Ana’kh, we find a similar meaning, for the Anunnaki’s Abel means “original”, and “first prototype”, referring to the first intelligent man on Earth.

A sect of Abelitae, who have lived in North Africa, mentioned Abel as Abil or Haabiil. Epistemologically, Abel derived from

the Assyrian Aplu or Ablu**.** It was first mentioned in the legend of Tammuz (Ablu Kinu), and meant true son. And the Assyrian word Ablu derived from the Anunnaki's word Abhal.
The Assyrian Aplu or Ablu**,** or Abal means son, similar to the Anunnaki's words Ibnu and Ibn, which also means son and/or the first created person. Ben, in Hebrew. Ibn or Bin, in Arabic.

*** *** ***

The genetic composition of Abel, and how he fits in the Anunnaki-Bible equation: In order to explain the genetic composition of Abel, an Ulema suggested that we should ask ourselves what kind of relation Eve and her children had with God and the Anunnaki.
There is vast literature about Eve, and lots of contradictory accounts about her true nature, her origin, her DNA, and above all, her relation to the Anunnaki, the Gods, and the Judeo-Christian-Muslim God.
Eve appeared in the Sumerian texts, in Phoenician epics, in the Bible, in the Quran, in the Gnostic books, and in the Ulema's manuscripts.

The Eve story in the Bible is the least credible one. In some passages of the Sumerian texts, Enki as a king, a god and a creator, created Eve.
However, according to other Sumerian texts and Anunnaki's mythology, it is not absolutely clear if En.Ki was the original and sole creator of Eve, because many other Sumerian deities participated in the creation of mankind, such as Angel Gabriel known as Gb'r, Inanna, to name a few.
Humans who were genetically created by the Anunnaki were produced from and by a mixture of the DNA of an Anunnaki, usually a god or a goddess, and an earthy element.
This element was described as either clay and a species of a primitive human being.
The intervention of an Anunnaki god/goddesss was a prerequisite.

Thousands of years later, the Bible told us that Eve too received divine help in the creation of her first two sons Cain and Abel; they were fathered by the Lord not by Adam.
This could and would astonish the Christians. Eve conceived Cain and Abel with the help of God. Only her third son Seth was the result of her union with Adam. And Seth came to life in Adam's likeness. So how did Cain and Abel look like?
The Bible does not provide an answer.

- From Genesis: 4:1 "…and she bore Cain saying: I have gotten a man with the help of the Lord. And again, she bore his brother Abel…"
- From Genesis 5:3: "When Adam had lived a hundred and thirty years, he became the father of a son in his own likeness, after his image, and named him Seth."

The Gnostics books shed a bright light on this situation; Cain was created by the Anunnaki god Enki, and a woman called KaVa, (Also Havvah and Hawwa) which is the original name of Eve in the ancient texts written thousands of years before the Bible was written and assembled.
This is the official version of the Gnostics. This means that Cain is not 100% human. Cain's blood is ¾ or ½ Anunnaki.

The other two sons of Eve, Abel called "Hevel", and Seth called "Sata-Na-il" who were less than 50% genetically Anunnaki, because they were the offspring of KaVa (Eve) and Ata.Bba (Original name of Adam).
Cain was superior to his brother Abel at so many levels, because he was the offspring of an Anunnaki.
Abel was inferior to Cain, because he was the offspring of an earthy element.
The superiority of Cain was documented in the Bible, because the Bible (Old and New Testaments) clearly stated that Cain "rose far above Abel"!
Thus, the Ulema conclude that:

- 1-Eve and Adam were not from the same race. Genetically, they were different.
- 2- The offspring people (First human race) of Eve were the result of a breeding by Gods.
- 3-The children of Abel and Cain were genetically modified to fit the scenario of the Anunnaki.
- 4-The creation of the human race happened earlier, much earlier than the date suggested by Jewish, Christian and Muslim scriptures.
- 5-All human races came from the primordial female element: Eve.

*** *** ***

Abel-alu:

The meaning is not clear. Possibly a human genetic prototype.
It is composed from three words:

- **a**-A , which means first; origin; sky.
- **b**-Bel, which means a creator god.
- **c**-Alu (First created man-form with mental faculties.)

*** *** ***

Abkalu “Apkallu”:

Akkadian/Sumerian. Noun.
In Akkadian mythology, the Abkalu “Apkallu” were the seven (or sometimes eight) sages who served the Babylonian kings as vizirs (Ministers), advisors and guardians.
Some were poets, writers, historians and the scribes who wrote several Babylonian epics.
The Abkalu sages were created by the Anunnaki.
These sages were:

- **1**-Adapa (U-an, called Oannes),
- **2**-U-an duga,
- **3**-E-me-duga,
- **4**-En-me-galama,
- **5**-En-me-bulaga,

- **6**-An-Enlida,
- **7**-Utu-abzu.

The Apkallu were credited with building walled and niched cities. They have served many gods, goddesses and kings, to name a few: Marduk, Ea, Inanna, and Ishtar.

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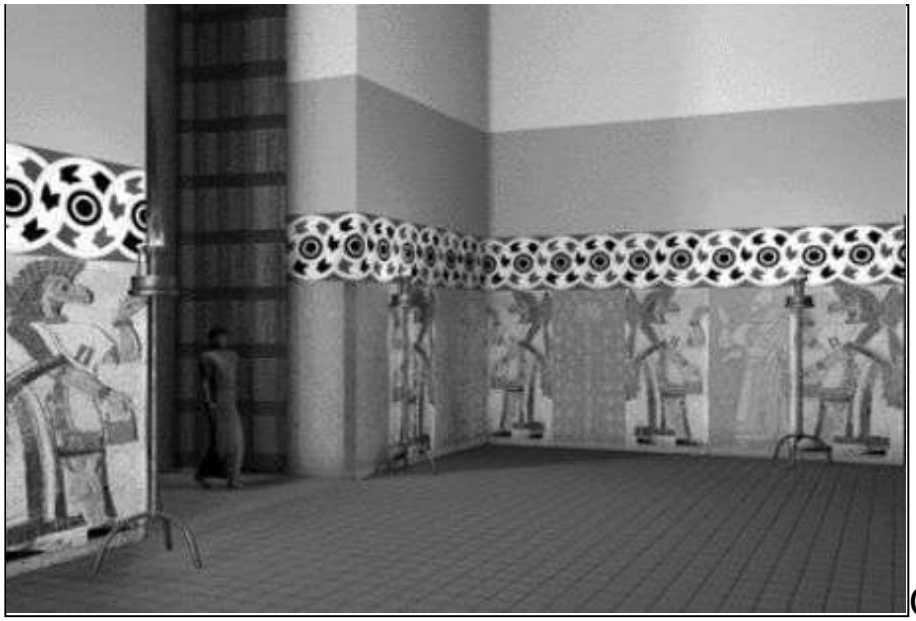
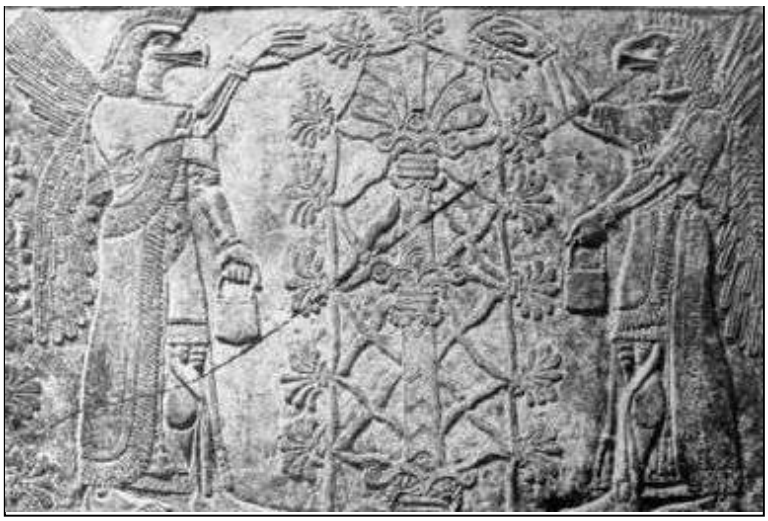
 One room in the palace of Nimrud, decorated with Abkalu “Apkallu”.

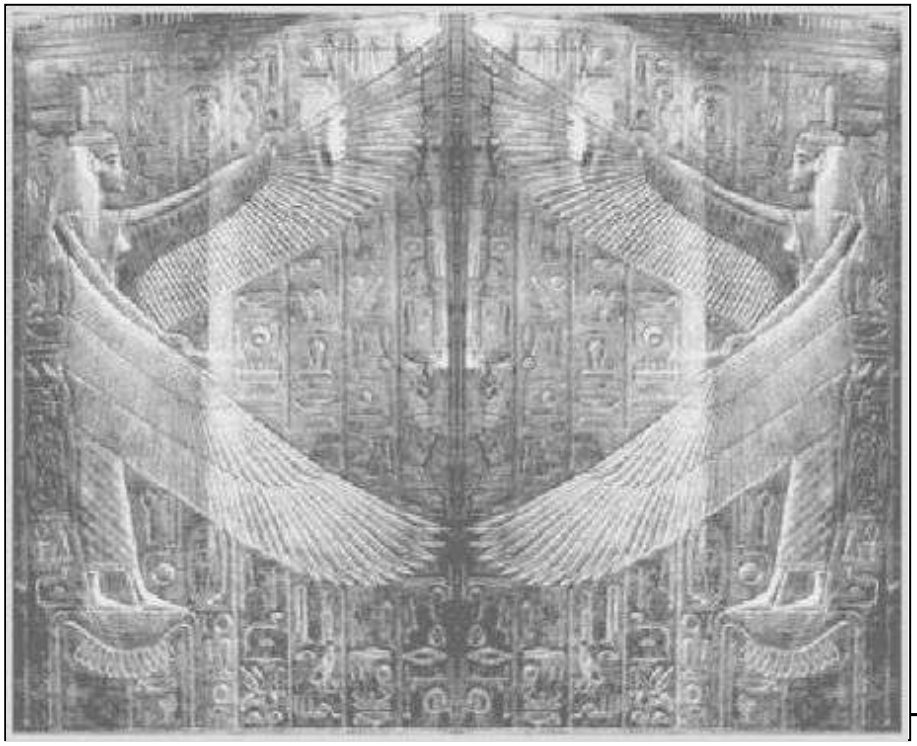
King Ashurnasirpal (On the left) being protected from demons and evil forces by Apkallu, his guardian spirit.

A typical Abkalu “Apkallu”.

Abkalu “Apkallu” as Winged Genies/Angels.



The Griffin heads recall Ezekiel's notion of the Cherubim possessing an eagle's face.



Two Winged Egyptian Abkalu guardians protecting King Tut's tomb.

If you pay close attention to this illustration, you might discover several hidden symbols and secrets.

First, concentrate on the center to find the triangular form that transforms itself into the shape of a flying saucer. Pull back at little bit to discover the light's emission surrounding the craft. Now focus on the center of the craft to locate the Chimiti test tube, source of cosmic energy and life on Earth. Go little bit higher now to find the graph of an entity extending its arms, and reaching the top of the two wings.

And now reach the head of the entity and go down all the way to the bottom of the illustration, to discover the straight line that links the entity to a dark vase, symbolizing the emergence or liberation of the physical body. This is how the Pharaoh will free himself from the Earth's bondage to reach for the star, his final resting place. In other words, the Anunnaki map to the other world, the afterlife!!

The face of an Abkalu "Apkallu".

A Babylonian Abkalu guardian holding in his hand Lagi-zulum (Spathe of the Male Date-Palm) One of the Babylonian eagle-headed genii or guardian angel (Abkalu) holding in his left hand Lagi-zulum (Spathe of the Male Date-Palm.)

The goddess-angel Lama in a ritual gesture.

Photo: The goddess-angel Lama in a ritual gesture, circa 2330-2150 B.C. Akkad period. Cylinder seal. Mesopotamia.

Babylonian-Mesopotamian prayers had to be chanted or recited out loud and always accompanied by very specific ritual gestures, such as the “Su-ila”, meaning, the “Uplifted hands.”

These prayers were to be addressed to the Abkallu, who in return will elevate them to the gods.

This seal (left) depicts Lama, the angel-goddess praying in a ritual manner with uplifted hands.

This was the tradition observed during the Neo-Sumerian and Old Babylonian period, circa 2100-1600, B.C.

Several Babylonian deities were depicted as angels, with or without wings.

They acted as guardians (Abkalu), and protectors of worshipers, and in some instances, they offered their prayers to higher deities, on behalf of human beings.

Siddim:

Hebrew. Noun.

I. Definition and introduction

II. A II. A non-Hebrew view, Ulema Berkovitch’s opinion
III. In Arabic, Persian and Indian literature

I. Definition and introduction:
Hebrew word referring to the entities created by the Nephilim (Anunnaki).
The Hebrews called them the “Evil Powers”, the “Evil Gods” of the Canaanites. Siddim means “Pourers forth”.
In ancient Israel, a valley was named after them. In Psalm 37, the word Siddim is translated as “devils ”.
Genesis 14:10: “Now the Valley of Siddim was full of bitumen pits, and as the kings of Sodom and Gomorrah fled, some fell into them, and the rest fled to the hill country.”
Siddim is a derivation of the Hebrew word שֵׁד which literarily means a demon. It is derived from the Old Babylonian word Shedu, which means a spirit which could be either good or evil.

*** *** ***

II. A non-Hebrew view; Ulema Berkovitch’s opinion:
Ulema Berkovitch said verbatim: “The Hebrews feared the deities of Phoenicia, and always portrayed them as gods of the devil. I can understand that, since the Habiru/Hebrews gods were in direct competition with the gods of Phoenicia and Ugarit. And all the stories the Hebrews created about child sacrifices on Phoenician altars, and inside Melkart and Hiram temples were false.
It is very ironic, because the root of the Hebrew word Yahweh, the god of the Hebrews is Phoenician. We have to remember that the Jewish god was also called El Shaddai. And the word Shaddai was derived from the Phoenician root ShD.”

III. In Arabic, Persian and Indian literature:

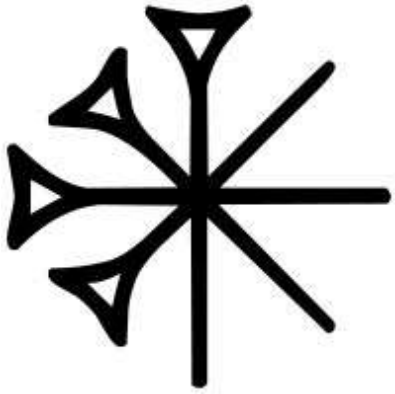
In ancient Arabic texts, the word Siddim is written and pronounced “Shedim”. It means “Nature’s Spirits”.
These spirits were known to the Bedouin of the Arab Peninsula, the Fertile Crescent, and Egypt, as the Afrit. They were also called Djinns in India and Persia. Others have associated them with the “Elementals”.

*** *** ***

Dingir:

Akkadian/Sumerian. Noun.
Name of the chief deity of the Akkadians; one of the forms of the creative powers as recognized by the earlier Akkadians.
Dingir a part of a non-terrestrial group, was one of the three extraterrestrial races capable of self-reproducing, creating life, and having their own offspring. Originally created by Shamrakh-Ank-Sinhar-baal, the creator of life in the universe. Others who lived in surrounding areas called them the “Sons of Heaven.”

Dingir



Akkadian/Sumerian sign for Dingir (An Dingir), meaning God An, as written in cuneiform.

The ancient Sumerian sign "dingir" was found on clay tablets in the Uruk IV period (3300-3200 B.C.) and comprises one

element of the earliest known writing system in the ancient world, to refer to a deity.
On the Uruk IV tags/tablets, Dingir meant:

- **a**-Heaven
- **b**-Sky
- **c**-God

Pronunciation:
In Sumerian, the sign was pronounced as:

- **a**-An
- **b**-Dingir

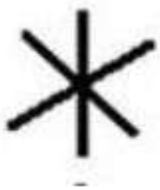
In Old Babylonian, the sign was pronounced as:

- **a**-Šamû (Shamoo)
- **b**-Ilu (Eeloo).

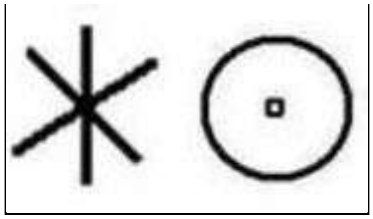
It meant “God”, similar to the Anunnaki Il or Elu (Sinhar), the Phoenician, Hebrew, proto-Aramaic, and several Canaanite words of El, Il, Eli, Ilai.
Use:
The sign in Akkadian, and Old Babylonian languages was always used as a determinative sign next to the names of gods and goddesses, to refer to their rank and status of divinity, similar to the Ana’kh’s sign “Sinhar” which is used as a prefix to denote the rank of an Anunnaki.

*** *** ***

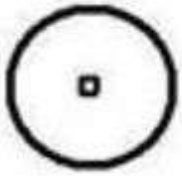
Evolution of the sign of Dingir.



Sumerian seal. As a seal, it means “Sky”.



Sumerian Dingir.



The Sumerian circle becomes an Egyptian circle; a sign for the Egyptian sun god “Ra”.

Anunnaki god Enki, represented as a Dingir. This interpretation has confused many historians and linguisits. The paramount question is: Why an Anunnaki god should be depicted as a dingir?

Dingirs and vizirs paying homage to god Enlil /“Anu”.

Dybukur:

In Ana’kh literature, Dybukur is an entity that lives in a sphere between Earth and the afterlife. It is also a reference made to “Lost Souls”, and/or “Trapped Souls”, in ancient Middle Eastern civilizations.

It is most certain, that the Anunnaki’s depiction of Dybukur has influenced the writings of the early Hebrew scribes.

From the Anunnaki’s word Dybukur, derived the Hebrew word Dybbuk, which is the name of a vicious possessing spirit.

Dybukur’s essence is very complicated, because the Anunnaki did not create “Souls” in the human body, but a primordial energy called “Fikr”.

And this energy can last for thousands of years if trapped in a zone called “Bilaya”, which means the “Doomed Zone.” The Dybukur was trapped because he/she/it could not reach the “Ba’ab”. Simply put, a Dybukur is an entity without soul that continues to exist with any kind of awareness or understanding of its situation. There are instances, where a

Dybukur can cause a serious threat to humans. In new age ufology, it is referred to as a “Walk-in”.

*** *** ***

Endiku:

Sumerian/Akkadian. Noun.

Name of a wild man, as mentioned in the ancient Sumerian texts. In the Epic of Gilgamesh, Enkidu is the wild man created by the goddess Aruru, who becomes a companion to the legendary Gilgamesh.

Babylonian cylinder depicting Enkidu and Gilgamesh slaughtering the bull of heaven. Cylinder seal from Ur, 3rd millennium B.C.

Gab’r (Ga’br):

Ana’kh/Ulemite/Arabic. Noun.

A reference made to a multitude of meanings at linguistic, religious, and metaphysical levels.

Most commonly associated with Angel Gabriel. The word “Gab-r” was phonetically pronounced Gab’er.

The early Arabs adopted it as “Al Jaber” meaning many things including: force, authority, might, governance. From “Al Jaber” important words, nouns and adjectives were derived.

For instance, the word “Jabbar” means: mighty, powerful, capable, huge, giant, like the giants (Nephilim, Anakim, Anunnaki) mentioned in the Bible and in the Akkadian, Babylonian and Sumerian epics.
Jababira is the plural of “Jabbar”.
After the Arabs were converted to Islam, “Al Jaber” became “Al Jabbar”, one of the attributes and names of Allah (God).
In Ana’kh, the word “Jabba-r-oout” means exactly the same thing in early Aramaic and modern Arabic: Authority, power, rule, reign.
It is very obvious that the Ana’kh language deeply influenced Eastern and Western languages.
We find striking similarities in our Western vocabularies (Latin, Anglo-Saxon, French and Romance languages); Gab’r became gouverneur in French, governor in English, and gubernator in Latin.
The Sumerian Gabriel was also known under different names according to the Sumerian texts, such as “Nin-Hour-sagh”, meaning the lady governess of the mountain, an elevated region of the Garden of Eden. Gabriel as a female Anunnaki was the first to experiment with copies of a human, later to be called Adamah, Adamu, Adam.
As defined in the “Anunnaki Encyclopedia”; Gab’r (Ga’r) is an Anunnaki personage with mighty powers and major influence on the creation of the human race. From Gab’r (Ga’r), was derived the Hebrew word Gabriel (Angel Gabriel), and the Arabic equivalent Gib-rail (Gibrayel, Gib-ra’il).

Gabra’il “Gabriel”:

Name of an Anunnaki personage with mighty powers, who has played a major and primordial role in the creation of the human race.
It is composed of two words:

- **a**-Gab or Gabra, which means strength, power, might.
- **b**-Il (El), which means god, creator, master, lord.

Thus, the meaning becomes the creative power. In other words, the person who has the power to create. In this context, creation of Man is very *a propos*. Gabra'il "Gabriel" was also called "Nin-il" and "Nin-ti". In Ana'kh, Sumerian and Babylonian languages, the word "Ti" means "rib". "Nin-ti" also means the "Lady of the rib", "Lady of life", and the "Lady of creation". Gabriel is also called "Gab" and "Gab-r-il". Gab means a female guardian, a governor or a protector. This explains why and how Angel Gabriel was depicted in the Scriptures as the guardian of the Garden of Eden. In the ancient texts of the Sumerians, Akkadians and civilizations of neighboring countries in the Near and Middle East, "Gab-r" was the governor of "Janat Adan." In various Semitic languages, "Janat" means paradise and/or a garden, and Eden is Idin, Edin, and Adan, and it means high or elevated. The Hebrew word Gan which means a garden, is derived from the Assyrian and Aramaic words Gan, Ganta and Gentaa, which mean park, garden. This is how we got Garden of Eden; from the Assyrian/Proto-Aramaic Genta Eden.

The Sumerian-Anunnaki Gabriel **(**Gab'r, Ga'br) is more than a guardian, because he/she was called Nin-Ti which means verbatim: Life-Woman.

In other words, Angel Gabriel was three things:

- **1**-Governor of the Garden of Eden;
- **2**-A woman, not a man, because she was described as the female who created life;
- **3**-A geneticist who worked on human DNA and genetically created the human race. The word "Gab-r" was phonetically pronounced as: Gab'er.

The early Arabs adopted it as "Al Jaber" meaning many things including force, authority, might, and governing. From "Al Jaber" numerous words, nouns and adjectives were derived. For instance, the word "Jabbar" means: mighty,

powerful, capable, huge, giant. Gabriel as a female Anunnaki was the first goddess to experiment with copies of humans created from clay found in ancient Iraq.
During the first genetic experiment, Gabriel created 7 different types of Homo sapiens by using the DNA of primitive beings and the DNA of an Anunnaki. Gabriel's original creations were not very successful. Later on, Gabriel used a most unexpected genetic source to create the final copy of the modern man. He/she mixed the blood of an Igigi (Extraterrestrial God) with earth's clay to create a quasi-human life form, to be called Adamah. According to Ana'kh cosmogony, Adam, the Man, was created from the rib of Gabriel, the female Anunnaki; the "lady of the rib".
This, of course, contradicts the story of the creation of Adam and Eve as told in the Judeo-Christian tradition. According to the Ana'kh literature, a woman created man; it was not a man who created a woman (Eve). And the female Anunnaki (Gabriel) used her rib to create Adam.

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Gilgamesh:

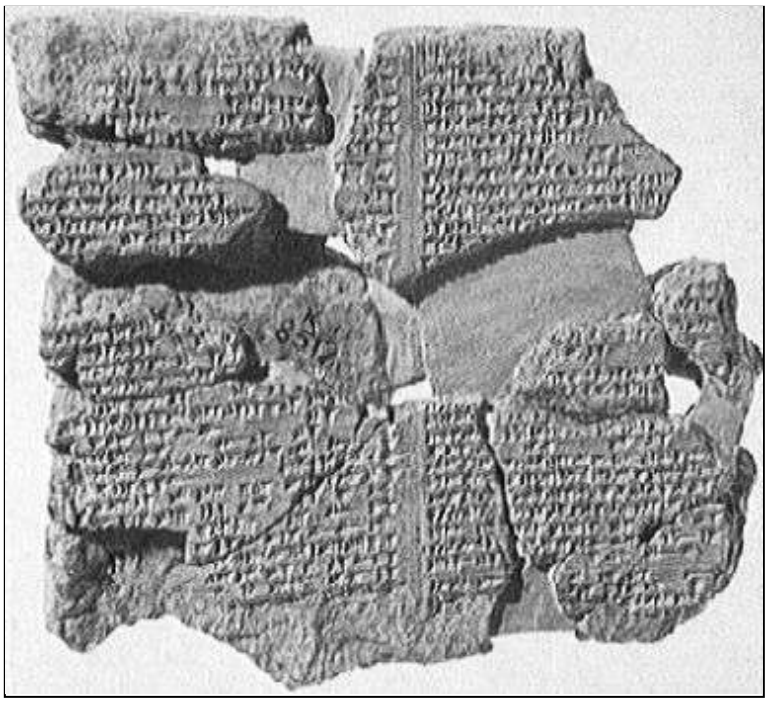
Babylonian. Noun.

Gilgamesh was the legendary king of Uruk in Babylonia, located on the Euphrates River, in modern day Iraq.
He lived around 2700 B.C. Many stories and myths were written about Gilgamesh, circa 2000 B.C. in Akkadian on clay tablets, as well as in Hurrian and Hittite. The Gilgamesh tablets were found in the ruins of the library of Ashurbanipal, king of Assyria 669-633 B.C., at Nineveh. The epic of Gilgamesh reflects the Sumerian beliefs, and the Babylonian and Assyrian views of the world. It contains facts and imagination, mythical and historical nuances.

Gilgamesh

The Epic of Gilgamesh is composed of 12 tablets, and each one includes 300 lines, equally divided into 6 columns.
The Anunnaki gods created Gilgamesh. Aruru, one of the most important Anunnaki goddesses fashioned his body. God Adad bestowed upon him many mental, physical and spiritual faculties, including fairness and courage. God Shamas added grace and beauty to his body. Gilgamesh was two-thirds god, and one third human. Ulema Ghandar stated that Gilgamesh was fashioned genetically by the Anunnaki, and the divine two-thirds of his being were created by mixing an Anunnaki DNA.

Gilgamesh.

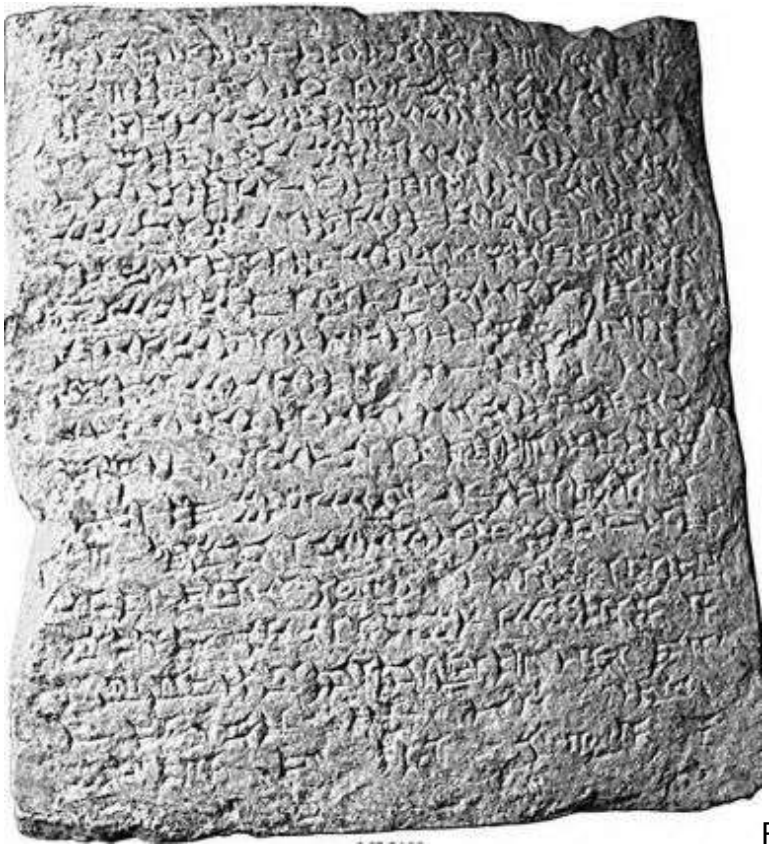


The fragmented tablets of the Epic of Gilgamesh. In 1872, George Smith discovered the Gilgamesh Epic, which consisted of twelve tablets.

Gilgamesh fighting the lions.

Tablet 4 of the Epic of Gilgamesh.
From the Library of Ashurbanipal, king of Assyria 669-627 B.C.

King Ashurbanipal’s Inscriptions.



Royal inscription from the library of King Ashurbanipal, (685 B.C.-627 B.C.) containing the Epic of Gilgamesh, circa 646 B.C., Assyria (Modern day Iraq).

Hawwah:

Aramaic/Hebrew/Anak'h/Arabic/Akkadian. Noun.

I. Definition and introduction.
II. The Hebrew texts and relation to the Sumerian goddess. Ninhursag who created the first Man.
III. The Anunnaki "Women of the Light".
IV. The Anunnaki's Genesis and Hawwa.
a. Transliteration of a text from the Book of Ramadosh.
b. Translation of the text from the Book of Ramadosh.

I. Definition and introduction:

Original name of Eve.
The Anunnaki woman who created the first intelligent Man on Earth, and participated in fashioning the 7 prototypes of early human beings, according to the Anunnaki-Ulema's Book of Ramadosh, and other Ulemite esoteric manuscripts.
The Bible called her Eve, "however what the Bible told us about her is totally wrong…" said Ulema Al Huseini.
The Akashic records of the Anunnaki reveal that Hawwa was the Angel Gb'r, known also as Gib-ra-il, (Angel Gabriel), the guardian and governor of Janat Adan (Garden of Eden).
Eve is also closely associated with the Sumerian high goddess Ninhursag, through her epithet "Mother of All the Living." In old Hebrew and Aramaic, Eve is called "Chavvah", and "Hawwah". In Arabic (Pre-Islamic, Al Jaheeliya Years, and Islamic era), and Syriac, Eve is called "Hawwah".

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II. The Hebrew texts and relation to the Sumerian goddess Ninhursag, who created the first Man:

Hawwah (Chavvah in Hebrew), was mistakenly called Eve. The Hebrew name is linked to Hayah, which means "to make live".

Hayah is an ancient Akkadian word, which means life, or Hayat, in Arabic. According to Genesis 3:29, Adam called his wife Hawwah, because she was the "Mother of All the Living". But Eve was not created from the rib of Adam. According to the Anunnaki, Eve with the help of the Anunnaki gods and goddesses, created Adam.
The epithet "Mother of All the Living" is originally a title given to the Anunnaki goddess Ninhursag, which means in Sumerian, the "Lady of the Mountain"

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III. The Anunnaki "Women of the Light":

According to the Book of Ramadosh, at the beginning, Hawwah, the woman was created first, not man. The early

women were called “Women of the Light”; they were the early female-forms on earth. Early humans who lived during that era called the quarantined city of these women “The City of Mirage”, and “The City of Beautiful Illusion,” since the most attractive women on Earth lived there. And the quasi-humans who were made out of earth were not allowed to interact with these women.

Thousands of years later, the inhabitants of what is today the Arab Peninsula and the lands bordering Persia, the United Arab Emirates, and India, called these women “The Women of Light”, and those who were allowed to “mix with them”, were called “The Sons of Light”.

From this early human race, all humans came to life. Contrary to all beliefs, including what Judaism, Christianity and Islam taught us, Eve was not created from the rib of Adam. Men were created from an early female form that was ‘fertilized’ by the leaders and the elite of the Anunnaki. The women lived in quarantined cities, and had both sons and daughters fathered by the Anunnaki.

*** *** ***

IV. The Anunnaki’s Genesis and Hawwa:

The Anunnaki-Ulema maintain that the universe was created from a molecule smaller than the tip of a pin, taking less than three seconds.

The language is metaphoric, yet the science is highly visible – much like our own Genesis, whose language covers the Big Bang and the Theory of Evolution. And Hawwa existed at the dawn of the Genesis.

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a. Transliteration of a text from the Book of Ramadosh.

Written in Ana’kh/Ulemite.

1.Inna bida rama dosh kali kilma
wa falki uzzu ina wa anru dani (Dounia)

2.u rama dosh khalki shama u erdi
3.wa erdi naya shak-lu fari mara anu absi
u rama dosh liwa basra erdi
4.u rama dosh shadah ilmu erdi rou’a min bashri
5.u rama dosh khalka belti isama shavah
6.wa leilu wa fagru subhi yomou badri.
7.u hawwa marki-ya kila la-ma nazri. U rama dosh kali na inna erdi wadoo kourba shamsi, wa noura khalku, wa noura barku. u hawwa basri noura gulba.
8.u hawwa ma dari akhlu jisma ma khalki sartu inaya mayi, rama dosh kali da jamu ma’aa rama faku erdi wa zahra erdi u hawwa basri noura gulba.
9.u hawwa ma dari ma’uu u rama dosh daa’ghasbu ma’ii inna boukari hawwa nasmu-ya, w hawa’u nafsuru, u hawwa basri noura gulba.
10.wa leilu fajri barku itani yomu.
11.u hawwa isha maraadu rama dosh kali na inna erdi khalka ishbu wa fakha zahri gensu u hawwa basri noura gulba.
12.u hawwa na gismu kilu ala tadri abani erdi wa harka nazri kulu ma’aa wa h’azru alama erdi. u hawwa basri noura gulba.
13.u hawwa isha maraadu itani u rama dosh zahru jasru i-ya rim aspsi-nama. Maraadu aliha itani faku erdi hayah lawida, u rama dosh ilmu i-ya haki. U rama dosh kali nama gubla inna hima nama eisha lawida na khalku bashru iina haya-ti 14.wa leilu fajri barku silsu yomu.

15.miba hawwa aspi-nama rama dosh akhza mina jisma-ya wa tourba min erdi abba ma’aa jam’uu inna taboura wa jalsi hawwa taboura nasbu nefsu illa zahru bashru ma innu jismu misla hawwa wa rama dosh ilmu na gulba.
16.u rama dosh isbhahu zakar nami wa uli marku inna ajla bashru na zahru hawwa jisma baadi. U rama i-shem hu Zakar u rama dosh antaka li jalsu wu Zakar jalasi doughra.
17.u rama dosh antaka hawwa la jalsa wu Hawwa basra basharu wa ulma noura gulba.

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b. Translation of the text from the Book of Ramadosh:

1. In the beginning, Rama Dosh spoke the Word and the universe burst into being and was ready for life.
2. And Rama Dosh created the heaven and the earth.
3. And the earth was without form, and void, and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And only Rama Dosh could see the earth.
4. And Rama Dosh wanted to know what the earth would look like if it were seen by humans.
5. And Rama Dosh created a female human from their own essence, and called her Chavah. In their own image, in the image of Rama Dosh, created they Chavah.
6. And the evening and the morning were the first day.
7. And Chavah was confused, and said, I cannot see. So Rama Dosh said, I shall position the earth not far from the sun, and there will be light: and there was light. And Chavah saw that it was good.
8. And Chavah was not hungry, since her body was not yet complete, but she was thirsty. So Rama Dosh said, Let the water under the heaven be gathered together unto one place, and let the dry land appear: and so it was, and Chavah saw that it was good.
9. And Chavah could not drink, so Rama Dosh made the water go up in steam so Chavah could breathe it, and that was the air, and Chavah saw that it was good.
10. And the evening and the morning were the second day.
11. And Chavah was bored. So Rama Dosh said, Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit tree yielding fruit after his kind: and so it was, and Chavah saw that it was good.

12. And Chavah, for her body was not as yet complete, could fly all over the earth. And she moved upon the face of the water and the earth and all the green things. And Chavah saw that it was good.
13. And Chavah was bored again, and Rama Dosh was angry with her and made her sleep. And while she slept, still they realized that she was bored because she was all alone upon the earth, and Rama Dosh knew that she was right. And Rama Dosh said, it is not good that the woman should be alone. We will make her a help meet for her.
14. And the evening and the morning were the third day.
15. And while Chavah slept, Rama Dosh took a part of her body, and parts from the dirt of the earth, and parts of the water, and mixed them into clay. And they put the clay next to Chavah, and they breathed upon the clay, and it became a man, but he looked like Chavah, and Rama Dosh knew that this was not good.
16. And Rama Dosh pointed his finger at the sleeping man, and he touched him, and the man changed and no longer looked like Chavah, but like a man. And Rama Dosh named the man Zakar, and commanded him to wake up: and he woke up.
17. And Rama Dosh commanded Chavah to wake up, and she saw the man, and she knew that it was good.

(Note: Translation by Maximillien de Lafayette. Edited by Ilil Arbel, Ph.D. From Lafayette's book "The Anunnaki Ulema Forbidden Knowledge.)

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Lilith:

Hebrew. Noun.

I. Introduction

II. Lilith was the first woman created by the Anunnaki

III. The role of the Igigi

IV. The Anunnaki’s different intentions, and views of the Creation
V. Lucifer, the creator
VI. Lilith, Sinhar Lucifer, and Adam

I. Introduction:

Lilith is probably one of the most maligned entities in the Judeo-Christian mythology, and the myriad legends about her demonic nature, attacks on children, evil sexual designs on men and intent to hurt women, especially new mothers, would not endear her to anyone. None of these have any basis in reality.

She has often been confused with Aruru, an Anunnaki who was involved in the creation of the seven prototypes of early humans. But like the other legends regarding Lilith, it is totally untrue. Since in Hebrew the name Lilith can be interpreted as an owl, she was sometimes associated with the Greek Goddess Athena, whose personal animal was the owl. But this is also completely unrelated and coincidental.

The goddess Lilith with bird features in the center, has been identified with Aruru and Ereshkigal, 2000-1600 B.C. Isin-Larsa-Old Babylonian period. Hematite. Cylinder seal. Mesopotamia.

Her name, in reality, is associated with the flowering tree Lilac, and with another unidentified blue and fragrant flower that opens only when the temperature, moisture level, and light are perfect. It was said that she was Adam’s first wife, and that she refused to stay with him, defying God and the

angels who went to her as his messengers, trying to persuade her to behave.
Since Sinhar Yahweh was not part of the creation of humans, and we equate Yahweh with God, this is another myth that would not hold. It was said that she told the so-called Fallen Angels not to bow to Adam, who in her opinion was not worthy.
Since the term we use for the entities we refer to as the "Fallen Angels", is a misuse of the name of the Anunnaki themselves, as "Anakim" or "Nefilim," it is quite unlikely that anyone had the slightest intention of bowing to Adam in the first place.

*** *** ***

II. Lilith was the first woman created by the Anunnaki.

So what is the real story of Lilith?
Who is this elusive person so hated by all religions?
And if she really had so much to do with God and Adam, why was every trace of her removed from the Bible, only to surface later in legend? The plain facts are simple – Lilith was the first woman created by the Anunnaki. Those of us who are interested in the Anunnaki creation of the human race are aware of certain facts, but for newcomers to the field, I would like to mention a few points regarding the creation, before I start discussing Lilith herself. It has been established that the Anunnaki were not the first to experiment in the creation of intelligent, or almost intelligent life on our planet.

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III. The role of the Igigi:

The Igigi (a race of extraterrestrials sometimes referred to as Igigihl) were the first extraterrestrials to try and do so, about 445,000 years ago.

The role of the Igigi as an extraterrestrial race was never fully explored or detailed in the Akkadian/Sumerian clay tablets.

Few references pertaining to their revolt and relationship with the Anunnaki, gods of the underground and empire of death (Kurnugi) were mentioned in the Babylonian Epic.
However, according to pre-diluvial Babylonian texts and Ulema manuscripts, the Igigi were as important as the Anunnaki, and they did in fact, take part in the establishment of a large civilization in ancient Iraq.
The Book “Ilmu Al Donia” contains texts indicating that the Igigi have played an enormous role in shaping the culture, civilization and urbanization of the colonies they had co-established with the Anunnaki in Sumer.
Additional passages refer to their participation in the creation of the early human forms.

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IV. The Anunnaki’s different intentions, and views on the Creation:

The Anunnaki, when they came to earth, had different views on the creation of sentient beings.
They were accomplished geneticists, but even they developed a few unsuccessful experimental stages, and the early models could not even speak.
However, using superior technology, they eventually refined the model and eventually proceeded to create humans much like us.
There are many religions, legends, and myths regarding creation, and naturally we cannot list all of them in a short article. However, some of the stories are remarkable in how they convey the truth, whilst changing the meaning.
The most significant is the familiar Biblical story of Eve, created from Adam’s rib, which is an interesting twist on what really happened when the Anunnaki were ready to begin seeding the Earth with humans.
The irony is that they started from a female form, and created the male form from her, not the other way around.

The technology is still a mystery to humans, and is likely to remain so for a long time. But we do know that Lilith's DNA was taken from pure Anunnaki sources. If you think about it, what other sources could they have used?

Certainly not the type of DNA that still existed in the remnants of the proto humans created by the Igigi. The Anunnaki abhorred such creatures. The easiest thing was to use pure Anunnaki DNA, and then modify the model to fit conditions on Earth.

The people would be smaller than the Anunnaki, who are extremely tall, they would not have all their spiritual or physical attributes, but Anunnaki genetics would still be there, giving the humans substance, strength, and intelligence.

*** *** ***

V. Lucifer, the creator:

One of the Anunnaki involved in the creation of humans was Sinhar Lucifer. The name is familiar to all of us, and later it was attached to another entity, Sinhar Samael, as often happens when the truth is embellished and is changed into poetry and myth. Sinhar Samael, however, was not even present on Earth during those early days, and was employed elsewhere in the "multiverse". It is unfortunate that later Sinhar Samael would be confused with a purely mythical entity – the Devil – an entity that never existed despite its great popularity here on Earth, but let us hope that such unimportant matters do not concern Sinhar Samael too deeply; he has little to do with our insignificant planet and his work lies elsewhere.

To have Sinhar Lucifer thus confused with the Devil is quite ironic, since he is one of our creators, but there is an element of humor in that it probably would have been appreciated by the Gnostics who thought that Yahweh was, after all, a sort of demon. And so, the first woman was successfully created, and she looked just like an Anunnaki. She was tall, though slightly smaller than the average Anunnaki female. She had

long, flowing black hair, glowing olive skin, and the typical huge, black eyes that most Anunnaki have.

She was extremely beautiful, and the Anunnaki were pleased to see that her intelligence was impeccable.
She was a perfect specimen, and they decided to use her DNA for the creation of more humans needed to seed the Earth.

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VI. Lilith, Sinhar Lucifer, and Adam:

As it turned out, perhaps she was too perfect. It so happened that Lilith, as the Anunnaki named her, fell in love with Sinhar Lucifer, and he with her. They did not mention it, not even to each other, or act upon it in any way, since such behavior would not be encouraged by the Anunnaki. But when Lilith was taken to the laboratory and Adam, the first male, was created, using her own modified Anunnaki DNA, she flatly refused to have anything to do with him.
Used to the magnificent beauty of the Anunnaki race, Lilith was utterly repulsed by Adam, who turned out to be slightly ape-like in appearance.
As a matter of fact, he looked a little like a Neanderthal, while Lucifer, tall, handsome, and dark-eyed, looked like what we imagine when we describe angels. In addition, since the DNA was already somewhat diluted, Adam was not very bright.
Not really stupid, nothing like the primitive creatures created by the Igigi, but not even close to Lilith’s intelligence, let alone that of Sinhar Lucifer. And at that point, a full-fledged rebellion occurred. Lilith declared that nothing would make her become Adam’s partner.
The Anunnaki were not sure how to handle it.
Forcing anyone to accept an unwanted partner was not something that would even occur to them, but what was to be done?

Adam had to have a mate, and anyway, what would you do with Lilith?
They sent two high-ranked Anunnaki to discuss the matter with her, but she continued to refuse, and finally, breaking her resolve to be silent for Sinhar Lucifer's sake, openly declared her love for him.

The two high-ranking Anunnaki left her in her room, went back to the other Anunnaki, and told the entire story.
Sinhar Lucifer, hearing that, declared his love for Lilith and proceeded to request permission to marry her.
There was really nothing much the other Anunnaki could do, despite their objections, since free will is the most important tenet in their philosophy, so it was decided that Lilith would be permitted to go to Nibiru with Sinhar Lucifer.
There, she would have to undergo various medical procedures to help her become a full-fledged Anunnaki, something not too difficult since her entire DNA was correct.
As for Adam, another operation was needed to give him a partner. DNA was taken from him and a woman was created. Her name was Eve, and she also looked slightly Neanderthal, and had the same level of intelligence as Adam.
She had no objection whatsoever to marrying Adam, and the two were instrumental in populating the earth with humans as we know them today.
Six other couples were created, and with no additional drama or problems, they helped Adam and Eve in the production of humanity.
As for Lilith, she went through the medical procedures on Nibiru and became a full-fledged Anunnaki. Since the Anunnaki can live for hundreds of thousands of years, she currently resides happily on Nibiru with her husband, Sinhar Lucifer.
They have two children, now grown and with families of their own of many generations.Lilith works as a teacher, working

with children (on Nibiru, people are children until they reach the age of 71) and preparing them for their studies at the great Nibiru Academies. She mostly forgot her early days; the only trace that still remains is that Lilith truly dislikes humanity.
She would never hurt anyone, of course, since her ethics are those of the Anunnaki, pure and strong. But she would not have anything to do with any of us. –From the book “Anunnaki Who’s Who”, co-authored by M. de Lafayette and I. Arbel.

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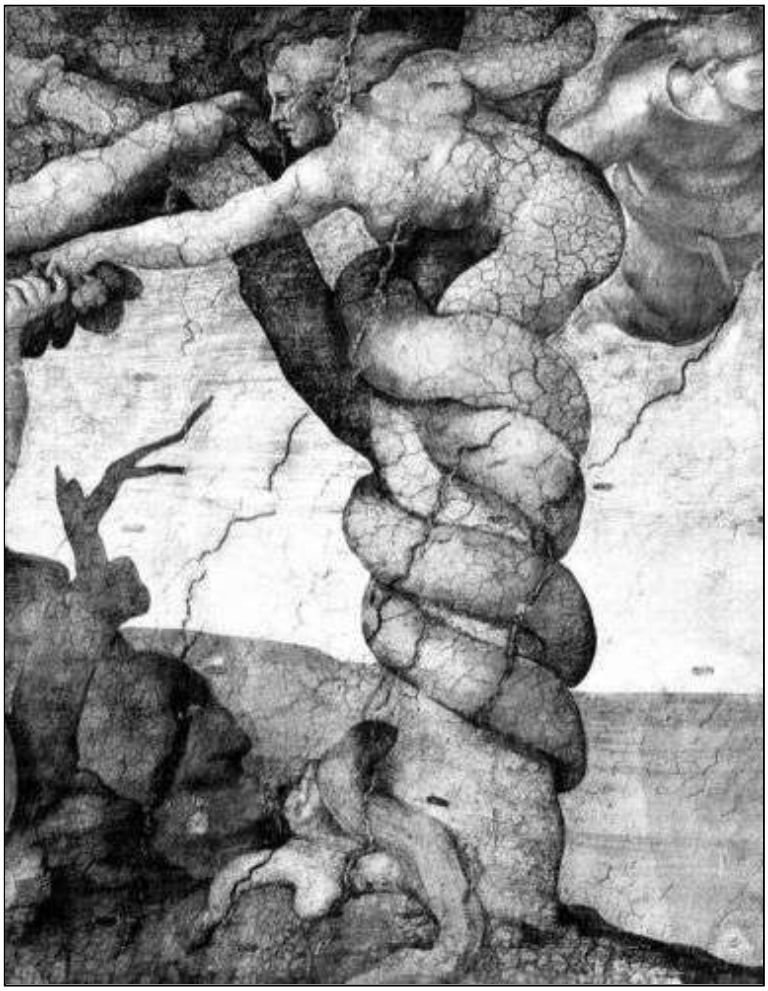

Lillith at the Vatican.

In a section of a large fresco by Michelangelo at the Sistine Chapel, in the Vatican, titled “Temptation and Fall,” Lilith was depicted as half woman-half snake. (See the whole section on the next page)

Lilith as a serpent in the Garden of Eden. From a fresco by Michelangelo at the Sistine Chapel, in the Vatican.

Lilith in the center, behind the tree. Many Biblical scholars and Gnostics believe that Lilith (Created by the Anunnaki) was behind the temptation of Adam and Eve.

Lilith Tempting Adam and Eve at the Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris, France.

Malak:

Hebrew/Aramaic/Ulemite/Arabic. Noun.

Word for an angel. Malaki (In the plural Malaki in Ana'kh) were referred to as the "Beings of Light", created genetically by the Anunnaki.

The Semitic word Malak derived from the Anunnaki's word Malka, which means kingdom or a higher level of knowledge and mental development.

From Malka, derived:

- **a**- The Hebrew word Malkoth, which means the kingdom of God;
- **b**-The Arabic word Malakoot, which means the kingdom or god, and divine rule.
- **c**-The Proto-Aramaic and Aramaic word Malakut, which means the kingdom of God;
- **d**- The Syriac word Malakout, which means heaven, and the heavenly kingdom;
- **e**- Malakout, which means the Divine One in the Brahman literature.

Malak in Anunnaki's literature means a messenger.

And from Malak, derived:

- **a**-The Arabic word Malaak, which means an angel; Malaa'ikah in plural.
- **b**-The Hebrew word Malak, which means an angel; Malakim in plural.
- **c**-The Ethiopic word Malak, which means angel;
- Mala'ikt in Plural

Some theologians, including the early Hebraic scholars, and Kabalists called the Malakim "Malaa'ikah", the children of the heaven.

And their leaders are:

- **a**-Samlazaz,
- **b**-Araklba,
- **c**-Rameel,

- **d**-Kokablel,
- **e**-Tamlel,
- **f**-Ramlel,
- **g**-Danel,
- **h**-Ezeqeel,
- **i**-Baraqijal,
- **j**-Asael,
- **k**-Armaros,
- **l**-Batarel,
- **m**-Ananel,
- **n**-Zaqel,
- **o**-Samsapeel,
- **p**-Satarel,
- **q**-Turel,
- **r**-Jomjael,
- **s**-Sariel.

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Worth mentioning here that:

- **a**-Ezeqeel derived from the Anunnaki's word Ez-ikil.
- **b**- Sariel derived from the Anunnaki's word Sarim.
- **c**- Ananel derived from the Anunnaki's word Ana. Il.

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Pazuzu:

Sumerian/Assyrian/Akkadian. Noun.

Name of a demon created by the Anunnaki. Pazuzu is the king of the wind which protects human beings from evil, diseases, and plague. He has a scorpion body with the wings, claws, and feet of an eagle.

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Zu, "Anzu", "Pazuzu":

Akkadian/Sumerian/Old Babylonian. Noun.

There are multiple versions about Pazuzu as Anzu, Zu, and Malak Taus, referred to as Malak Tawoos in the Arabic lore. In the ancient scriptures, he appears to be either half-demon/half bird, or as a form of demonic entity.

In the Sumero-Akkadian mythology, Zu is a divine demon-bird (half man and half bird), also referred to as Imdugud or Anzu.

He stole the "Tablet of Destiny" from the Anunnaki god Enlil, and hid it on the top of a mountain.

According to one passage in the Akkadian/Sumerian tablets, Marduk killed the bird, but in another passage, Ninurta killed him.

Yet, in an old version of the Babylonian story, Ea/Enki, father of Marduk destroyed Zu.

A fascinating depiction of a divine bird is provided in the Book of Ramadosh.

Ulema Al Moutawalli translated an old Ana'kh text referring to that "Magical Bird", and stated that a group of Al Mounawariin did in fact use the bird, as a tool to forecast future events, already recorded in a zone which he called "Mouka-Ballah", which means a "Parallel Distance".

In the ancient Turkish Lore, Anzu, Zu, and Pazuzu were identified as the divine bird Malak Tawusi. Further studies have indicated that Malak Tawusi was taken from an ancient Persian myth. But in the archaic Persian version, Tawusi represented the liberated spirit.

In the Jahiliya period (Pre-Islam), as well after Islam, this bird was identified as one of the physical form of Shaytan, meaning the devil, called by the early Islamic scholars, Izra-il.

Regardless of its historic origin, Zu or Pazuzu remains an entity created by the Anunnaki.

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Statuette of Pazuzu, the Sumerian-Assyrian demon.

Rephaim “Rpum”:

Ana’kh/Ulemite/Phoenician/Hebrew. Noun.

An Ana’kh word for a race of Anunnaki giants’ remnants that occupied an area east of Canaan, and the southern region of Phoenicia. This is another name for the tall Anunnaki who lived in the area.

In Phoenician, they are called “Rpum”.

Rephaim means “The shades” in Hebrew and Phoenician. The early Phoenician and Babylonian scribes called them the deities of the underworld.

The Rephaim in the Bible:

The Rephaim were mentioned 32 times in the Bible:
Genesis 14:5: “… In the fourteenth year Chedorlaomer came, and the kings who were with him, and struck the Rephaim in Ashteroth Karnaim, and the Zuzim in Ham, and the Emim in Shaveh Kiriathaim…”
Genesis 15:20: “… The Hittites, the Perizzites, the Rephaim…”
Deuteronomy 2:11 these also are accounted Rephaim, as the Anakim; but the Moabites call them Emim…”
Deuteronomy 2:20: “…Rephaim lived therein before; but the Ammonites call them Zamzummim…” (That also is accounted a land of Rephaim.) Deuteronomy 3:11: “…For only Og king of Bashan remained of the remnant of the Rephaim; behold, his bedstead was a bedstead of iron; isn't it in Rabbah of the children of Ammon? nine cubits was its length, and four cubits its breadth, after the cubit of a man…”
Deuteronomy 3:13: “…And the rest of Gilead, and all Bashan, the kingdom of Og, gave I to the half-tribe of Manasseh; all the region of Argob, even all Bashan…” (The same is called the land of Rephaim.) Joshua 12:4 “…And the border of Og king of Bashan, of the remnant of the Rephaim, who lived at Ashtaroth and at Edrei…”) Joshua 13:12 “…all the kingdom of Og in Bashan, who reigned in Ashtaroth and in Edrei (the same was left of the remnant of the Rephaim; for Moses attacked these, and drove them out…”

Joshua 15:8: “…The border went up by the valley of the son of Hinnom to the side of the Jebusite southward (the same is Jerusalem); and the border went up to the top of the mountain that lies before the valley of Hinnom westward, which is at the farthest part of the valley of Rephaim northward…”
Joshua 17:15: “…Joshua said to them, "If you are a great people, go up to the forest, and clear land for yourself there

in the land of the Perizzites and of the Rephaim; since the hill country of Ephraim is too narrow for you…"
Joshua 18:16: "…The border went down to the farthest part of the mountain that lies before the valley of the son of Hinnom, which is in the valley of Rephaim northward. It went down to the valley of Hinnom, to the side of the Jebusite southward, and went down to En Rogel…"
2 Samuel 5:18: "…Now the Philistines had come and spread themselves in the valley of Rephaim…"
2 Samuel 5:22: "…The Philistines came up yet again, and spread themselves in the valley of Rephaim…"
2 Samuel 21:16: "…And there came against David one of the offspring of the Rephaim, whose spear was three hundred shekels of brass in weight, and having a new sword, he made an attempt to put David to death…"
2 Samuel 21:18: "…Now after this there was war with the Philistines again at Gob, and Sibbecai the Hushathite put to death Saph, one of the offspring of the Rephaim…"
2 Samuel 21:20: "…And again there was war at Gath, where there was a very tall man, who had twenty-four fingers and toes, six fingers on his hands and six toes on his feet; he was one of the offspring of the Rephaim**…"**
2 Samuel 21:22: "…These four were of the offspring of the Rephaim in Gath; and they came to their end by the hands of David and his servants…"
2 Samuel 23:13: "… Three of the thirty chief men went down, and came to David in the harvest time to the cave of Adullam; and the troop of the Philistines was encamped in the valley of Rephaim**…"**

1 Chronicles 11:15: "… Three of the thirty chief men went down to the rock to David, into the cave of Adullam; and the army of the Philistines was encamped in the valley of Rephaim…"

1 Chronicles 14:9: “…Now the Philistines had come and made a raid in the valley of Rephaim**…”**
1 Chronicles 20:4: “…Now after this there was war with the Philistines at Gezer; then Sibbecai the Hushathite put to death Sippai, one of the offspring of the Rephaim; and they were overcome…”
1 Chronicles 20:6: “…And again there was war at Gath, where there was a very tall man, who had twenty-four fingers and toes, six fingers on his hands and six toes on his feet; he was one of the offspring of the Rephaim**…”**
1 Chronicles 20:8: “…These were of the offspring of the Rephaim in Gath; they came to their death by the hands of David and his servants…”
Job 26:5: “…The Rephaim are formed beneath the waters, also their inhabitants…”
Psalms 88:10: “…To the dead dost Thou do wonders? Do Rephaim rise? do they thank Thee? Selah…”
Proverbs 2:18: “…For her house hath inclined unto death, And unto Rephaim her paths…”
Proverbs 9:18: “…And he hath not known that Rephaim 'are' there, In deep places of Sheol her invited ones!”
Proverbs 21:16: “…A man who is wandering from the way of understanding, In an assembly of Rephaim resteth….”
Isaiah 14:9: “…Sheol beneath hath been troubled at thee, To meet thy coming in, It is waking up for thee Rephaim**,** All chiefs ones of earth, It hath raised up from their thrones All kings of nations…”
Isaiah 17:5: “…It will be like when the harvester gathers the wheat, and his arm reaps the grain. Yes, it will be like when one gleans grain in the valley of Rephaim**…”**
Isaiah 26:14: “…Dead, they live not, Rephaim**,** they rise not, Therefore Thou hast inspected and dost destroy them, Yea, thou destroyest all their memory…”
Isaiah 26:19: “…Thy dead live -- My dead body they rise.

Awake and sing, ye dwellers in the dust, For the dew of herbs 'is' thy dew, And the land of Rephaim thou causest to fall."
Genesis 14:5: "...And in the fourteenth year came Chedorlaomer and the kings that were with him, and smote the Rephaim in Ashteroth-karnaim, and the Zuzim in Ham, and the Emim in Shaveh-kiriathaim..."
Genesis 15:20: "...And the Hittite, and the Perizzite, and the Rephaim..."
Deuteronomy 2:11: "...These also are accounted Rephaim, as the Anakim; but the Moabites call them Emim..."
Deuteronomy 2:20: "...That also is accounted a land of Rephaim: Rephaim dwelt therein aforetime; but the Ammonites call them Zamzummim..."
Deuteronomy 3:11: "...For only Og king of Bashan remained of the remnant of the Rephaim.
Behold, his bedstead was a bedstead of iron; is it not in Rabbah of the children of Ammon?
Nine cubits was the length thereof, and four cubits the breadth of it, after the cubit of a man..."
Deuteronomy 3:13: "...And the rest of Gilead, and all Bashan, the kingdom of Og, gave I unto the half-tribe of Manasseh; all the region of Argob--all that Bashan is called the land of Rephaim..."
Joshua 12:4: "...And the border of Og king of Bashan, of the remnant of the Rephaim, who dwelt at Ashtaroth and at Edrei..."
Joshua 13:12: "...All the kingdom of Og in Bashan, who reigned in Ashtaroth and in Edrei--the same was left of the remnant of the Rephaim-- for these did Moses smite, and drove them out..."
Joshua 15:8: "...And the border went up by the Valley of the son of Hinnom unto the side of the Jebusite southward--the same is Jerusalem--and the border went up to the top of the mountain that lieth before the Valley of Hinnom westward, which is at the uttermost part of the vale of Rephaim northward..."

Joshua 17:15: “…And Joshua said unto them: 'If thou be a great people, get thee up to the forest, and cut down for thyself there in the land of the Perizzites and of the Rephaim; since the hill-country of Ephraim is too narrow for thee….”
Joshua 18:16: “…And the border went down to the uttermost part of the mountain that lieth before the Valley of the son of Hinnom
which is in the vale of Rephaim northward; and it went down to the Valley of Hinnom, to the side of the Jebusite southward, and went down to En-rogel…”
2 Samuel 5:18: “…Now the Philistines had come and spread themselves in the valley of Rephaim…”
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2 Samuel 23:13: “…And three of the thirty chief went down, and came to David in the harvest time unto the cave of Adullam; and the troop of the Philistines were encamped in the valley of Rephaim…”
1 Chronicles 11:15: “…And three of the thirty chiefs went down to the rock to David, unto the cave of Adullam; and the host of the Philistines were encamped in the valley of Rephaim…”
1 Chronicles 14:9: “…Now the Philistines had come and made a raid in the valley of Rephaim…”
Isaiah 17:5: “…And it shall be as when the harvestman gathereth the standing corn, and reapeth the ears with his arm; yea, it shall be as when one gleaneth ears in Genesis 14:5 And in the fourteenth year came Chedorlaomer, and the kings that were with him, and smote the Rephaims in Ashteroth Karnaim, and the Zuzims in Ham, and the Emins in Shaveh Kiriathaim…”
Genesis 15:20: “…And the Hittites, and the Perizzites, and the Rephaims…”

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Lulu:
Akkadian/Sumerian. Noun.

The first specimen of the human race, intentionally created as a laborer or a slave. Lulu corresponds to Abd, the Anunnaki and Arabic word for a slave. Lulu was genetically created by the Anunnaki goddess Ninhursag.
Contrary to an erroneous common belief, Lulu and other species were not created to mine gold for the Anunnaki, but rather to work the fields, and complete tasks assigned to them by the Anunnaki. The idea of Anunnaki mining for gold on Earth is naïve.

Chapter 3

The Anunnaki’s World

Chapter 3

The Anunnaki's World

Chimiti

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I. Definition.
II. The Anunnaki "Liquid Light".

I. Definition:

Chimiti is an Ana'kh/Sumerian/Akkadian noun, and it refers to the Anunnaki's laboratory, where the early humans were created genetically. Sometimes, glass tubes were used. The meaning of Chimiti is the house where the wind of creation and life is breathing in. Few were capable of understanding the Anunnaki Chimiti process of creation. The Akkadian/Sumerian clay tablets do not itemize the tools that the Anunnaki used to create Man.

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II. The Anunnaki "Liquid Light":

Ulema Ghandar said, the Anunnaki did not only use clay and the DNA of an extraterrestrial "god" (Igigi) to create the first Man. After all, extraterrestrial blood and clay found in ancient Iraq are not sufficient to create human life.

The Anunnaki "Liquid Light" was the source of energy used to fertilize the blend of clay with the Igigi's DNA, or other living form(quasi-human) on Earth. In modern day terminology, we could equate this "Liquid Light" with a laser beam.

The Anunnaki used the zigzag rays of laser beams to induce life into the mix.

This is one of the many explanations, the Anunnaki-Ulema gave for the creation of the first prototypes of the early human species.

Anunnaki zigzagged “Liquid Light”.

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Some scholars interpreted the illustration of the Anunnaki zigzagged “Liquid Light” as follows: “This is a solar disc as a wheel-like form.
Numerous examples show eight “spokes” emanating from the central axle.

Like the sun-disc with central dot, this symbol could also be mounted on a pole as a sort of standard identifying the ancient sun-god.” Art historian Elizabeth van Buren offered the following commentary on the figure which she called the

sun disk on post: “Most examples of a disk on a post, occur on cylinder seals of the Early Babylonian period and in the seal impressions on Cappadocian tablets. Rare examples depict a disk upon a post held by a divinity or standing free “in the air”, in which case it is hard to be sure to what divinity the standard may belong.
Otherwise, it may be considered almost certain that it is the sun-standard of Shamash which is reproduced, especially as the post is often surmounted by a crescent, above which the sun-disc rests. Usually one or a pair of bull-men holds the standard.” Nice try, but once again, this interpretation does not apply to this figure.
The correct interpretation is as follows:
The circles represent objects floating in the air, defying the laws of gravity. An Anunnaki deity separates the three balls without touching them. To accomplish this, he reaches for the source of energy that lifted them in the air; thus, by touching the zigzagged line of energy (which is a beam emanating from a source on the ground), he cuts the flux of lifting power for the third globe, and this globe eventually will drop to the floor. Even though a laser beam does not bend, break or emanate in a zigzagged manner, the Anunnaki’s laser beam does.
It would seem that this theory contradicts science. But not really, because most recently, scientists have admitted that laser beams can bend and zigzag, as light can interact with light under the right circumstances.
In some bizarre situations, firing at a fast-moving target will cause the laser beam to actually bend, change course, and zigzag.
The laser-like weapons installed in top secret futuristic airships fire laser beams that can actually zigzag.
Thus those who have criticized the interpretation of the “Anunnaki’s zigzagged line of energy”, as a possible laser beam, just because the beam was bent, are totally wrong in virtue of new discoveries in the field of lasers.

Anamidra:

I. Definition and introduction
II. Anamidra and Earth Matrix.
III. Anamidra explains what kind of clay the Anunnaki used to create Man.
IV. Anamidra explains the creation of Man from cosmic clay.

I. Definition and introduction:

Anamidra is the name of the Anunnaki scientist who monitors the Earth Matrix, known as Anamid-Raya, also Anid Ariya.
This Matrix is extremely complicated, because it is written in codes, symbols, geometrical forms, chemical formulas, theorems, "and in all the languages that have existed, still exist, and will be invented in the future after 2022," said the Ulema.
In other words, it is a cosmic library, archive, and depository of all the knowledge and events of 5 billion years, the estimated date of the beginning of Earth.

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II. Anamidra and Earth Matrix:

Anamidra provided fascinating and mind-bending information on this matrix that has captivated academicians and leading scientists in the Eastern and Western hemispheres. Included in his data are detailed descriptions and explanations of:

- **1**-Primordial bio-engineering of terrestrial life**-**forms (Elements, nature, animals, and humans);
- **2**-Building blocks of life, and how they acted like cells to produce life on earth;
- **3**-DNA's fifth unknown element;
- **4**-RNA (Human and non-human) and life evolution;
- **5**-The origin and the genetic creation of the human races by the Anunnaki;

- **6**-The Earth-made human creatures;

- **7**-The Space-made human creatures;
- **8**-Metabolism and the oceans-made human creatures;
- **9**-Man-made humans and reverse engineering of the human brain;
- **10**-The Anunnaki's "Conduit".

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III. Anamidra explains what kind of clay the Anunnaki used to create Man:

One of the most striking revelations of Sinhar Anamidra is his explanation of the "Clay" used by the Anunnaki to genetically create the first human species.

The Anunnaki's matrix mentioned clay as one of the primordial ingredients or elements they have used to create the human race. It is extremely important to understand the real meaning of the word clay.

Anamidra explained to the Ulema, that "Clay" is not what everybody understood or thought it to be, from reading the translations of the Sumerian texts.

It is not the earthly clay found in ancient Sumer near the Tigris and Euphrates banks.

The Anunnaki's matrix explained and defined it very differently.

Judaism, Christianity and Islam got hooked on clay.

Scholars who have translated the Sumerian texts and/or interpreted them, made a huge mistake when they referred to clay as the mud or dirt substance the Anunnaki found in ancient Iraq, and then mixed it with their DNA to create mankind…" said Ulema Govinda.

The Anunnaki used a plasmic liquid that coagulated very rapidly, and shortly thereafter, the coagulation took the apparent physical properties of the clay. But the substance was not dirt, rather it was a plasmo-organic substance.

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III. Anamidra explains the creation of Man from cosmic clay:

Anamidra told the Ulema, that some of the very early human races were not created by the Anunnaki. The earliest human-animal species were originally created in space, and this included many animals and various plants. And by that he meant that life of the earliest human-animal species started within the clay found inside of comets.

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IV. Anamidra spoke about the early human species who lived underwater:

Anamidra spoke to the Anunnaki-Ulema about the existence and origin of early human-like creatures who lived at the bottom of the oceans. He explained that one of the earliest life-forms on planet Earth, began at the very bottom of the oceans, where metabolism originated through “Mai-ai” (Water) Metabolism created an early human-like form. These creatures had a human skull, two eyes without retina, two legs and four long arms, but no nose, no ears, and no hair on their bodies.” They were called the Basharma’h. (Bashar means human race, and Ma’h means water.) *** *** ***

Fana.Ri “Fanna-Ri”:

I. Definition and introduction
II. Summary of fertilization and reproduction

I. Definition and introduction:

Name for a beam, or a sort of light used in the fertilization and genetic reproduction process of the Anunnaki.

According to the Ulema, Anunnaki reproduction is done using technology, which involves light passing through the woman's body until it reaches her ovaries and fertilizes her eggs.
Sex and reproduction are two separate functions.
The eggs then go into a tube. The woman is lying on a white table for this procedure, surrounded by female medical personnel.
If performed by uncaring aliens (such as the grays and the reptilians) it is unpleasant and can even be painful, which has given rise to abductee's stories of suffering. However, not all aliens are created equal.
The Anunnaki, which are a very compassionate race, are very gentle and the procedure is harmless. Apparently, the Anunnaki version of sex is much more enjoyable for both genders.
It involves an emanation of light from both participants.
The light mingles and the result is a joy that is at the same time physical and spiritual.
The Anunnaki do not have genitals the way we do.
As a hybrid becomes more and more Anunnaki, he/she loses the sexual organs and becomes physically like the Anunnaki. The hybrid welcomes the changes and feels that he/she has gained a lot through the transformation.
The Anunnaki mate for life, like swans do.
They don't even understand the concept of infidelity, and don't have words for cheating, mistress, extramarital affairs, etc. in their language.
Like many extraterrestrial species, the Anunnaki do not have genital organs, but lower level aliens who inhabit the lowest interdimensional zone, and aliens-hybrids living on earth do.
The stories of the abductees who claim to have had sex with Anunnaki are to be disregarded.
Those stories are pure fiction.

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II. Summary of fertilization and reproduction:
1-Aliens reproduce in laboratories.
2-Aliens do not practice sex at all like humans do.
3-Aliens fertilize "each other" and keep the molecules (not eggs or sperm, or mixed liquids from males and females) in containers at a very specific temperature and following well-defined fertilization-reproduction specs.
4-Alien babies are retrieved from the containers after 6 months. **5**-The following month, the mother begins to assume her duty as a mother.
6-Alien mothers do not breast-feed their babies, because they do not have breasts, nor do they produce milk to feed their babies.
7-Alien babies are nourished by a "light conduit."
8-Human sperm or eggs are useless to extraterrestrials of higher dimensions.
9-Extraterrestrials are extremely advanced in technology and medicine. Consequently, they do not need any part, organ, liquid or cell from the human body to create their own babies.
10--However, there are several aliens who live in lower dimensions and zones who have operated on abductees for other reasons – multiple reasons and purposes – some are genetic, others purely experimental.

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Jah "Yah":

Phoenician/Ana'kh/Ulemite/Hebrew. Noun.
I. Definition and introduction
II. Copies of the universe, including copies of ourselves, and Earth.

I. Definition and introduction:
Jah "Yah" is an abbreviation of Jehovah.
It is derived from the Ana'kh word Ha-yah, which means life.

In Hebrew, it means, to be, to come to pass. In Kabbalah, Jah is the divine name of the Sephirah Hochmah.
In Ana'kh/Ulemite literature, Jah also means the galactic source of all living things. In other words, the primordial cosmic life-being in the whole universe, and its multiple dimensions.
Yah "Jah" is also one of the creators of the Anunnaki.

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II. Copies of the universe, including copies of ourselves, and Earth:

Ulema Stanbouli said verbatim, "The world is not a divine creation that happened in six days, as described in the Bible, and the Scriptures.
Our universe was created outside the landscape and perimeter of the physically measurable cosmos.
What we see on Earth, in our skies, the heavens, planets, galaxies, stars, and far beyond what we can see, originated in another dimension, and this other dimension also originated from another one.
Some of the copies of the universe, including copies of ourselves, and Earth, were created according to non-physical blueprints of many "Supreme Architects", who exist in other planes, billions of years before God's name and existence were invented by humans, whether in their imagination, in caves, temples, or epics. These creators were the Jah."
Ulema Naphtali said verbatim, "Humans were not created in the image of God. We were created genetically from Turab, which is an Earth substance, and the DNA of an advanced extraterrestrial race called Annaki or Al Anna'kh.
And the Annaki were "fashioned" according to Jah's specific formula.
Parts of this formula are:

- **a**-Rouhiyya, meaning etheric;

- **b**-Sham-kiya, meaning cosmic (Cosmic dust and molecules);

- **c**-Birza, which means mental projection…The Jah, plural or singular, male or female, non-male and non-female, were the architects and geneticists of the formula of life, the cosmos, and the time-space concept."

Note: The Ulema have never called extraterrestrials "Aliens", "EBE", or creatures from outer space. Ulema Mordechai ben Zvi said verbatim, "I find it amusing when I hear people calling them "aliens". In fact we humans, are the aliens. And after all, what do we mean by aliens?
Aliens to whom, and to what?
And by what standards and criteria are they "aliens"?
They have existed for millions of years on Earth, they were the original inhabitants of this planet. We came much much later to co-inhabit Earth with them. And as such, we are the aliens.
Jah created them.
And they created us.
And as humans, we also create things, including ideas and products, and the creation process in any shape or form continues ad infinitum." Creation begets creation.

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Jah-Havah, "Jah-Hovah", "Ha-Yah":

Ana'kh/Ulemite/Kabbalist/Hebrew. Noun.
It is a term for the dual nature of humans, before they were separated genetically.
First, the human-life-form was sexless, but following genetic manipulation in the Anunnaki Chimiti, the "form" metamorphosed into a feminine shape that created the first man and the first woman.
The Sumerian epic tells that the primordial human form was not human at all, but rather a quasi-human-monster form.

Later on, Enki and Enlil with the help of Anunnaki goddesses reshaped the physical structure of their creation, by adding their own DNA.
And as a result, the first human figure emerged, in the shape of a humanoid.

Kalika “Khalika”:

An Anunnaki term referring to the creation of early Man.
According to Sumerian cosmology, although the Earth was inhabited by creatures and primitive quasi-humans, the "gods" found out that none of them were intelligent enough, and suitable to perform the duties assigned and required by the gods. In order to obtain a suitable and reliable work force, capable of understanding the instructions and orders of the Anunnaki, the god/lord Enki, began to perform genetic experiments on these human-like animals and other creatures.
By extracting Anunnaki blood and other tissues from the bodies of the Anunnaki and Igigi gods, mixing them in a Chimiti (Tubes and containers), and later on, implanting them as genetic embryo into the womb of Anunnaki’s goddess, Enki was able to create the first Homo sapiens.
The Anunnaki goddesses gave birth to a “First Man” who had been experimentally created and implanted in their wombs.
What Enki had in mind, was to create a new human race, strong enough to carry out duties assigned by the Anunnaki, which previously were executed by the Igigi.
His first experiments produced a race of human-beast-hybrids (Half animal-half human). These genetic experiments were described in the Akkadian/Sumerian clay tablets. In Ana’kh, they are called Kalika.

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Zanich-Eredu:

I. Definition and introduction.
II. The “Grays”: The intraterrestrial non-human race.

I. Definition and introduction:

An Ulemite term referring to human genetic contamination, caused by the “Grays”.

The contamination was the result of an inter-breeding program secretly carried out by an intraterrestrial non-human race living on Earth, usually referred to as the “Grays”. The inter-breeding with humans is a major part of their agenda. And this is a serious threat that humanity is constantly facing.

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II. The “Grays”: Intraterrestrial non-human race:

It is important to understand that the Grays have lived on Earth for millions of years, long before the human races were created by the Igigi, Anunnaki and Lyrans.

We call the Grays “extraterrestrials”. This is not correct, for the Greys are intraterrestrials, living deep underground and underwater, and humans are the co-inhabitants of planet Earth.

We fear the Grays. And ironically, the Grays fear us.

They feel threatened by our nuclear arsenal, nuclear tests and experiments, because they can annihilate Earth, where the Grays live. Earth is the habitat of the Grays.

Earth is where their communities and families live. Grays will do anything and everything to prevent humans from destroying Earth. Earth will be only destroyed by acts of nuclear war. Grays have adapted very well to the intra-landscape of Earth; meaning the Inner-Earth. And water on Earth is essential for their survival and for “energizing” their crafts. Unfortunately, constant genetic interaction with the Grays will deteriorate the genes of the human race.

The first phase of such deterioration is contamination.

The Anunnaki are fully aware of this contamination. Simply put, in order to eliminate the contamination, the Anunnaki must get rid of the Grays. And the decontamination process will result in a major confrontation with the Grays.
Some influential governments have already received a sort of “briefing” on the subject. Some high officials took the threat very seriously, while many others did not.
Their arrogance and ignorance will have lethal consequences that humanity will suffer from.

There are no additional threats from other extraterrestrial races, simply because they are not interested in us. They are not interested because we have nothing meaningful or important to offer them. Humans live on a linear timeline. This is how and why we understand the universe in terms of time and distance. And this limits us, and prevents us from becoming part and members of the “Cosmic Federation.”
Only two races in the known universe can live on Earth: The Anunnaki and the Grays. In the past, three extraterrestrial races lived here on Earth, for sometime among us.
They were:

- **a**-The Anunnaki;
- **b**-The Lyrans;
- **c**-The Grays.

Their organism and body structure could survive our atmosphere and its conditions. Other extraterrestrials would not be able to live on Earth, as humans would also not be able to live on other known stars systems and planets, because of their atmospheric conditions. Other alien races will self-destruct if they try to live on Earth.
Consequently, they have no interest whatsoever in invading or dominating Earth. In other words, the only threat, the only real threat to humans, come from the Grays.
But for the time being, we are safe, because the Grays still need us. Despite their highly advanced technology and

science, the Grays have not yet found the perfect and final formula for saving themselves, genetically.
For some incomprehensible reason, the survival of the Grays depends on two things:

- **a**-The survival of humans;
- **b**-The safety of Earth.

Because peace on Earth, and the ecological safety of planet Earth affect the stability of the underground/underwater habitat of the Grays themselves.

A: The Anunnaki grand lord of the “liquid Energy”:

A (pronounced Aah), also known as “A Maat”, and “A-miat” is the Anunnaki goddess of water (Enki is the male god of Earth’s water), that produced many life-forms at the dawn of the creation of our planet. According to the Book of Ramadosh, “A”, or water gave birth to all living organisms in the oceans, seas and lands.
Later on, it was discovered from extraterrestrial literature, that “A” or water was the primordial source of energy for the USOs (Unidentified Submerged Objects).
In pre-Islamic Arabic, as well as in contemporary literary and spoken Arabic, and Egyptian, the words “Maia”, and “Mai” (Pronounced Maay) means water, and is directly derived from the Anunnaki language.
As cited in the Koran, and as told by Mohammad, Miat or Maia was source of all life-forms and life in general. It is written in the Koran and ancient Islamic scriptures: “Wa Khalkna Lakum min al mai, koula shay en hay.”
Translated verbatim: “And we have created for you, from the water, everything that is alive.”
Worth mentioning here, that many of the early Islamic scholars called “Al Allamah” (a variation of Ulema), were familiar with the teachings and writings of the Anunnaki-Ulema. In their book “Ilmu Al Donia” (Knowledge of the

Universe), the Anunnaki-Ulema wrote: “A-miat created the Earth, the animals, the plants and the humans.”
Later on, the Babylonians will adopt this primordial concept, and incorporate it in their clay tablets. The word “A” appeared in Sumerian, Akkadian, and Assyrian languages, and meant water.
According to the Assyriologist Dr. Hinck, “A” also meant river, and sounded “pur”, as in Purrat.
Originally, it was written phonetically, and was used in plural form, and the Assyrian word Miat became associated with its original meaning (Water).
Tiglath Pileser said: “A-na mie inadu”, meaning “into waters shall I cast.”

Sennacherib

Sennacherib said: “Miat-su nadi kazuti a-na zumme-ya lu asti, meaning “Of its flowing nauseous waters for my thirst I drank.”
And in the Anunnaki Book of Rama-Dosh, Sinhar Marduck said: “An-i miat, rafat bashar-ji,” meaning: “From its water, I elevated (created) Bashar (Man, human race).”
In the ancient Assyrian language, “A” meant water of the gods; rain. Legend has it that the monarchs of ancient Mesopotamia, Sumer and Babylon avoided at all costs to walk under the rain in a battle, because they believed that doing so will anger the gods, and bring bad luck.
Sennacherib said: “Unnu va salgu nahli nathu saddi adura”, meaning: “Rain and snow, torrents, clefts of mountains, I avoided.”
The Akkadian/Sumerian tablets, as well as the Anunnaki’s scrolls revealed that “A” gave birth to a great Anunnaki goddess called “Lady Plant”, Ninsar in Akkadian, Sumerian and old Babylonian.

Enki with two streams of water erupting from his shoulders, from a cylinder seal. Emerging from the mountain's depths is the Sumerian sun-god Utu (Akkadian Shamash) holding his saw-sword.

Ninhursag (Left) standing by the “Tree of Life”.

The Goddess Ninhursag, here as the "Lady of Birth", c.2017-1763 BC. Terracotta, 10.2 cm high. Origin:

Babylonian Period, Return of Amorites to Babylonia, Time of Isin and Larsa Dynasties.

In Phoenician cosmogeny, and the Book of Ramadosh, the Goddess “A” is much stronger than Enki, because she had the power to bring life to the lands, fertilize the soil, and even cause global floods. The Anunnaki-Ulema tradition tell us that the Anunnaki goddess “A” described to mankind, that the eight wounds, and the eight corresponding deities meant the 8 original sins of humans. Because she was a loving goddess, she decided to remove the original sins by creating eight spots on Earth, where sinners can go and bathe into eight wells created from the “divine Water” contained in her essence.

This leads us to believe that the concept of purifying the body, as it appeared in Hebrew and Muslim scriptures, is derived from Anunnaki writings.

And this concept has expanded to encompass the Christian notion of baptism.

In conclusion, the Anunnaki goddess “A” was the origin of the Hebrew, Christian and Muslim belief in the ritual purification of the body through water.

Anunnaki god Ea (Right) in the Apsu.

Absu “Apsu”, “Abzu”, Apzu”:

Anunnaki/Akkadian/Sumerian. Noun.

It is the Sumerian limitless and endless space, out of which the first waters precipitated. This was where god Ab, the father of the waters and lord of knowledge lived. In the Anunnaki-Ulema tradition, Absu is the geneticist who fashioned the first “Liquid energy” on Earth.

Afqa “Afka”:

Phoenician/Lebanese.

Name of an ancient Phoenician town in Lebanon (55 km from Beirut) where Adon (Adonis) was killed while hunting. Afqa is known for the ruins of the temple of Aphrodite (Venus). The ancient Afqa was one of the earliest Anunnaki colonies in the Near East. King Hiram, founder of the world’s first Freemasons rites worshipped there.

In 1937, a semi-official French expedition found tablets written in an unknown language (back then), decorated with mysterious symbols and mini-illustrations. Dr. Leroux

interpreted parts of the inscriptions, and stated, “There is no doubt in my mind, that these inscriptions are of Ana’kh origin…”
Anunnaki-Ulema Bukhtiar stated that at one time in ancient history, Afqa was used by the remnants of the Anunnaki, as a healing center. He added, “A small river found in Afqa contained minerals not found on Earth. And I am wondering whether the early remnants of the Anunnaki had something to do with it, or simply, the Afqa’s small river was used a purification center, for the Anunnaki’s Liquid Light or Mah’rit.”

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Agirim:

First baked clay. Composed of two words:

- **a**-A, which means first;
- **b**-Girim, which means Clay.

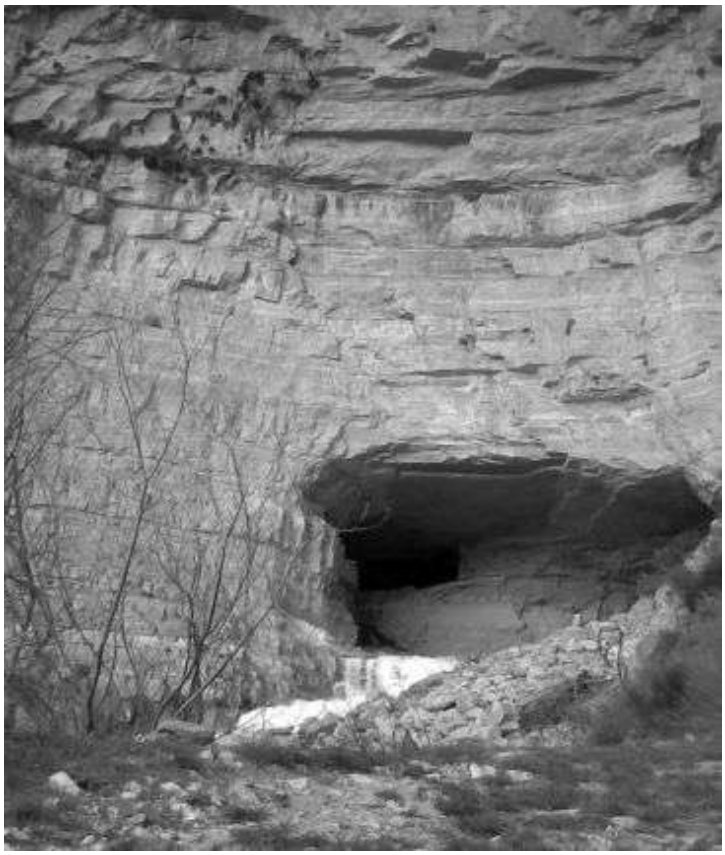
From Agirim, the Sumerian, Babylonian, and Akkadian word Girim (Clay) is derived.
According to Ulemite scrolls and Akkadian/Sumerian cuneiform tablets, the Anunnaki used Girim to create the first Man.

*** *** ***

Agra-bida:

Agra-bida is an Ulemite/Anunnaki term for genes.
More precisely, extraterrestrial genes.

According to the Anunnaki-Ulema “Book of Ramadosh”, humans were created via Anunnaki genetic procedures, mixing their genes with the DNA of a very primitive human race. In another section of the Book, references were made to the primordial role of certain acids in the human body. These acids were essential for the development of our brains, said Anunnaki-Ulema W. Li.



The legendary cave of Afka.

Amrit:

Amrit is a Phoenician/Ugaritic noun.

It is the name of an ancient Phoenician city located in Syria, built by both the remnants of the Anunnaki, and the early Phoenicians from Tyre and Sidon.

Amrit is derived from the Ana'kh Ammr-il. Amrit is one of the most puzzling, mysterious and enigmatic cities in recorded history.

It was the stage for a cosmic war between many ancient nations; the birth of the original Olympiads; the world's first Anunnaki-Phoenician medical center; the city that produced Mah-Rit, the early form/formula of what we today call steroids, an early genetic product created by the Anunnaki.

Today, tourists visiting Amrit are fascinated by an elaborate altar built by the Phoenicians, to honor their god Melkart (A

god created for the Phoenicians by the Anunnaki).
But in fact, the altar was erected by the remnants of the Anunnaki, who had an influential center on the Island of Arwad, not very far from Amrit.
The altar served as a healing center using Anunnaki medicine, and Phoenician oracles.
Amrit was a scientific center for the remnants of the Anunnaki, and early Phoenicians who practiced a very advanced form of medicine mixed, with oracles and parapsychological powers.
The Crusaders, and particularly the Knights Templar, organized secret meetings on the plateau of the temple, and read excerpts from the Book of Rama Dosh, especially the passages related to metal transmutation, that allowed them to change iron and copper into gold.

*** *** ***

The remains of the Phoenician Temple of Melkart at Amrit.

Around this ancient Phoenician monument, the ritual ceremony of Mahrit took place.

Melkart of Carthage.

The Melkart’s Shrines at Carthage (Modern Tunis) and Amrit were decorated with Anunnaki motifs and symbols, such as the Arwad Serpent representing wisdom, knowledge and science, and the Tyrian moon crescent, representing new birth, and the Anunnaki Delta-Tyrian Triangle, representing the equilibrium of nature and man.

Ruins of the Phoenician cemetery of Amrit.

Aberu:

Container; tube. Aberu was used by the Anunnaki gods and goddesses, in their genetic laboratories to fashion the early forms of human beings.

*** *** ***

Aberuchimiti:

Laboratory tubes used in genetic creation.
It is composed of two words:

- **a**-Aberu, which means container; tube.
- **b**-Chimiti, which means a laboratory.

The word Chimiti appeared in Sumerian epics and texts.

*** *** ***

Anfeh:

Phoenician/Lebanese. Noun.

The name of an old town in Lebanon. Anfeh's history goes back to the time of the Phoenicians/Canaanites. Its ancient name is Ambi, and it was mentioned in Tel-El-Amarina letters, in the 14th century B.C., as well as in the Assyrian inscriptions of King Asr-Hadoun (681-669 B.C.) In the 12th century, Anfeh was called Nafin by the Crusaders. Anfeh is known for its historic Citadel of Anfeh which is located on a small peninsula called Raas Anfeh. This citadel was used by the Crusaders and Knights Templar as an esoteric center, where ancient Ana'kh manuscripts and King Solomon's Testament were read regularly. On the north side of Anfeh, the Crusaders built an underground base for their secret esoteric meetings. Saint Jean de Luz was the master of ceremonies.

Legend has it that Anfeh was one of the earliest Anunnaki landing areas in the Near East. The Book of Rama Dosh tells us that at Anfeh, the Anunnaki established a medical cente, for advanced genetic experiments.

Anfeh, and the island of Arwad shared a very advanced genetic program, designed to experiment with DNA of the primitive humans who lived in the Near and the Middle East.

The Citadel of Anfeh, built by the Crusaders.

Anfeh, Lebanon.

Old Anfeh.

Arzawa:

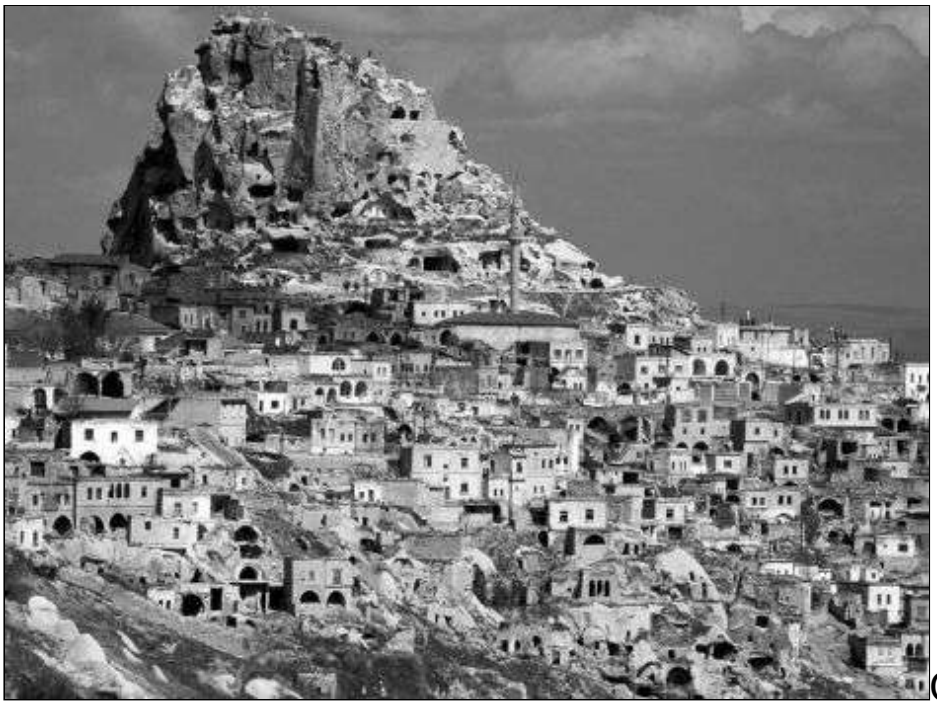
Hittite. Noun.
Name of the ancient Hittite Kingdom in Cappadocia (Turkey), and the land of the early Hittites, who communicated with the Anunnaki, and other extraterrestrials.

Tarkundaraba was the king of Arzawa.

Map of Arzawa.

The town of Myra, one of the earliest Djinn and Afrit strongholds in Anatolia.

These entities were created by the Anunnaki. According to the book “Ilmu Al Donia”, the Afrit constantly disturb Turkish women who are known to be psychis and mediums.

 Cappadocia, today.

Behistun, and the Anunnaki Ram-La Kitbur:

Also called “Bisitun”, “Beitutsun” Ram-La Kitbur.

I. Definition and introduction.
II. Etymology.
III. A place for the gods.
IV. Alexander the Great, the extraterrestrial gods, and Behistun.

I. Definition and introduction:

Pronounced Bisutun.

Name given by the extraterrestrial Anunnaki, to a little village at the foot of a precipitous rock, 1700 ft. high, in the

centre of the Zagros range in Persia, on the right bank of the Samas-Ab, the principal tributary of the Kerkha (Choaspes).

*** *** ***

II. Etymology:

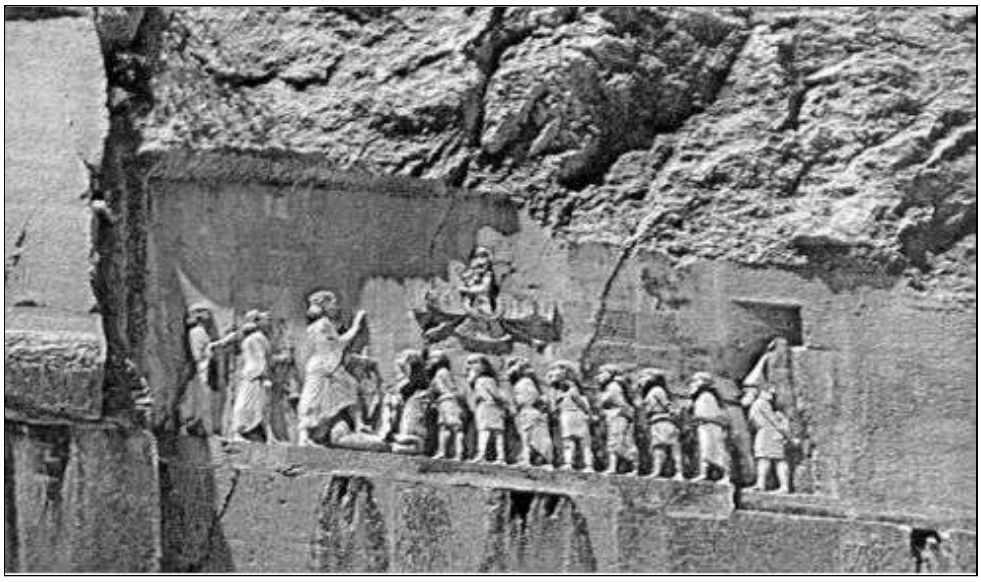
The Persian words Behistun and Bisutun are derived from the Anunnaki word Beitutsun. In Ana'kh (the Anunnaki language), Beitutsun is composed of two words:

- a-Beit, which means a residence; a house; a lab.
- b-Utsun, which means an experiment; a study; a surgical operation

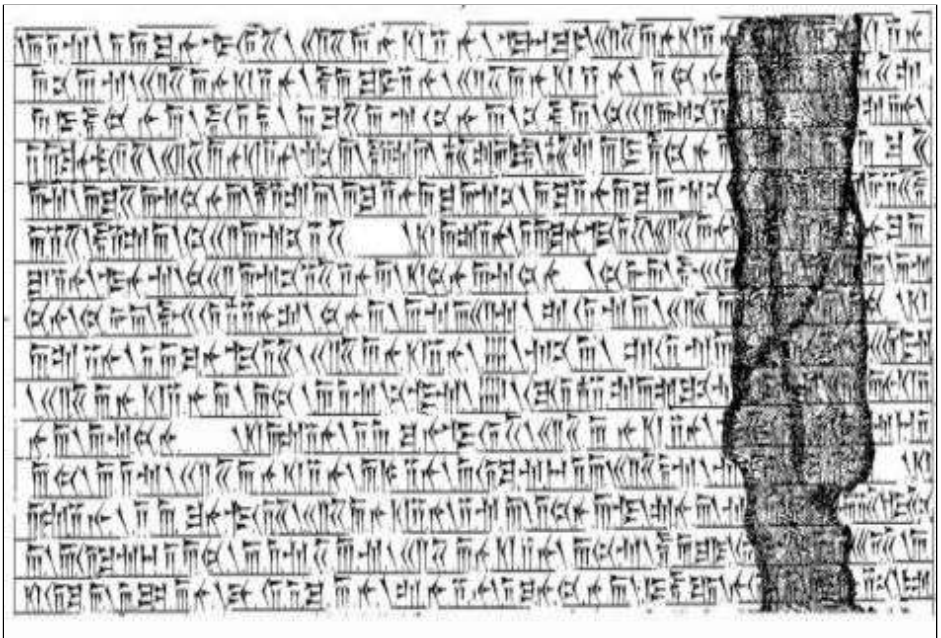
From the Anunnaki word Beit, the following are derived:

- 1-The Arabic word Beit, Bayt, or Beyt, which means a home.
- 2-The Hebrew Beit or Beth, which means a house.
- 3-The Assyrian word Bitu, which means a house, a habitat, in Western dialect.
- 4-Bitluhu, in proto-Assyrian and Eastern dialect.
- 5-The Aramaic words Bayto and Bayta, which mean a house.

- 5-The Phoenician word Bit, which means a center; a house; a gathering.
- 6-The Ugaritic word Bi't, which means a shrine; a house; an altar.



The Bisitun carving in Persia.
Notice the Anunnaki symbol of the Winged Disk.



The Behistun Inscriptions are extremely important and revealing. They were found in Kermanshah Province, in Iran. The inscriptions were written in three cuneiform languages: Old Persian, Babylonian, and Elamite.

Many characters resembled the Ana'kh alphabet. In 1835 and 1843, Sir Henry Rawlinson, translated the Behistun Inscriptions.

*** *** ***

III. A place for the gods:

In Anunnaki literature, Anunnaki Ram-La Kitbur referred to the town of Behistun as a center for the study of life-forms. Some Ulema interpret this as a genetic lab, but there is not enough evidence to point in this direction.

Ancient Greek authors previously mentioned, thought that Behistun was in fact a place reserved for the gods.

Worth mentioning here, that the Anunnaki were called gods by the Akkadians, Sumerians, Assyrians and Babylonians.

They referred to them as the extraterrestrial gods or lords who descended on Earth, and taught them art, science, language, astronomy, and advanced technology.

*** *** ***

IV. Alexander the Great, the extraterrestrial gods, and Behistun:

Alexander the Great believed in astrology, the occult and the celestial gods who descended on Earth. Following his victory over the Persians, Alexander the Great paid a visit to Behistun, to pay homage to the place of the extraterrestrial gods.

His visit is documented in the ancient writings of Diodorus, who wrote at length about the inscriptions found at Behistun.

The inscriptions are composed in the three languages, which are written with cuneiform signs, and were used in all official inscriptions of the Achaemenian kings.

*** *** ***

Chaii:

Term for human life.
In the Book of Rama Dosh, the authors strongly emphasized the expression “human being life”, to bring to the attention of the adept, the origin of life and mankind on earth, vis-à-vis other living “super” beings in the cosmos.
The Ana’kh word Chaii appeared in various passages of the book, but the most important instance, is when the word appeared as

“Chaiiturabi”, thus shedding light on the creation of man from clay. From the Ana’kh Chaii, the Hebrew word is derived Chay or Chai (Pronounced like Jose in Spanish), which means life; when we add L’, the meaning becomes “To life”; The Hebrew/Jewish “L” is similar to the Arabic “L”, which means “to”, in both languages, and sometimes it means “toward” in Arabic.
See Chaiiturabi.

*** *** ***

Chaiiturabi:

In Ana’kh, Chaiiturabi means clay.
Composed of two words:

- **a**-Chai, which means life.
- **b**-Turabi, which means dirt; dust; earth; soil; clay.

From Turabi, the ancient Arabic word Turabis derived, which means exactly the same thing.
In the first edition of the Aramaic/Arabic Bible, we found this sentence: “Anta min al turab, wa ila turab ta’hoodou.”
Translated verbatim: “You are *(anta)* from *(min)* dirt *(turab),* and *(wa)* to *(ila)* dirt *(turab)* you shall return *(ta’houdou).*
The general meaning of Chaiturabi is the genetic creation of Adama species (First humans; primitive beings; human prototypes…) by the Anunnaki, and in-vitro fertilization by

Ninti, Enki and other goddesses in a laboratory called “Chimiti”. This creation was mentioned in Sumerian, Akkadian, and Assyrian texts.
The idea or concept of the creation of mankind from clay has appeared in many mythologies, cosmogenies, and Ugaritic, Phoenician, Babylonian, Chaldean, Mesopotamian, Assyrian, Sumerian, Ana’kh, Ulemite, Greek, African, Aztec, Mongolian, Egyptian, Islamic, and Christian religious texts.

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Dadmim:

Anunnaki word for a human creature; people on Earth.
From Dadmin and Admi, are derived:

- **a**- The Assyrian word Dadmi, which means mankind and people.
- **b**- The Arabic word Adameh, or Ibn Adam.

*** *** ***

Gizzidu-ra:

Gizzidu-ra is a chapter in the Book of Ramadosh, which explains our religious link to the Anunnaki, and describes the traits of the Anunnaki gods and goddesses. The chapter tells us that everything started with the Anunnaki, who have created on Earth, religions, priesthood hierarchy, and rituals of worship.
Near Eastern, Middle Eastern, Semitic, Akkadian and Sumerian stories, epics, myths, and hymns were directly influenced by Anunnaki mythology, and their pantheon of gods and goddesses. All came from the cradle of humanity’s civilizations: Mesopotamia (modern Iraq), and Phoenicia, where the Anunnaki lived. Later on, Egypt and the Fertile Crescent will join this group of early civilizations.
The Anunnaki gods and goddesses were often depicted both in human and divine forms, each one representing and symbolizing different forces and shapes of Mother Nature,

heaven and earth, extraordinary strength, and human weaknesses as well.
Sumerian gods and goddesses shared and expressed human feelings and emotions, such as fear, anger, inquietude, affection, hate and vengeance.
They had human personas, divergent and convergent traits and lived together in family groups, as we do on earth. Many of the deities overlap their counterparts in a multitude of mythologies and pantheons.
The Babylonians adopted most of the Sumerian pantheon when they invaded and took over Sumeria. The names were simply epithets, and titles, so differences between deities didn't really matter after all.

Even the early Hebrews (Habiru) borrowed deities' names from the Phoenicians, including the name, title and attributes of their god Yahweh. The Anunnaki gods and goddesses universe is over-populated with divine beings and demons, who are portrayed in an anthropomorphic way, and are far superior to humans, and they live endless lives.

- **a**-The Sumerian word for god is Dingir,
- **b**- Ilu in Akkadian,
- **c**- Eli and Alla in Aramaic,
- **d**- Elohi (Elohim) in Hebrew,
- **e**- Allah and Ilah in Arabic,
- **f**- Baal and El in Phoenician, Ugaritic and many other Semitic languages of the era.

The Anunnaki deities lived in Sum.É, which means a temple, in Sumerian, and Bïtum in Akkadian.
From Bitum, are derived several similar Semitic words meaning the same thing, such as:

- **a-**Beit or Beth in Hebrew,
- **b**- Beit or Bayt in Arabic,
- **c**- Bitu in Assyrian,
- **d**- Bayto and Bayta in Aramaic,

- **e**- Bit in Phoenician.

The gods and goddesses have human appearances; they have physical bodies, similar to our human body. They love to eat, and they need food constantly. They also love to be pampered, to be washed, perfumed and dressed up to the nines. And humans were assigned the duties of serving them, feeding them, and working their fields.

Like humans, many of the gods and goddesses were vicious, vengeful, merciful, ambitious, aggressive, and friendly. Some were better disposed to human beings than others. The gods wre usually married, and some had more than one wife. A goddess may be a sister of a god in one pantheon, and a wife in another; however, this does not categorically mean that the god married his sister.

Golem “Golim”:

Ana’kh/Ulemite/Hebrew. Term.Noun.

Golem (In Ana’kh) is a prototype of a created presence or entity, usually associated with the mixture of a terrestrial element and the thought of a Golimu who creates a non-human creature. From Golim, the Kabbalistic/Hebrew word Golem is derived.

*** *** ***

Rabbi Loeb and the Golem of Prague:

Of all the Golem legends, none is as famous as the story of the Golem of Prague. There had been books, plays, and even films depicting it, and often they included the creator of the Golem of Prague, Rabbi Ulema Loeb.

Prague was home to many Jewish scholars and mystics; of whom Rabbi Loeb was probably the most famous.

He lived a long life, 1513-1609, and defended his people valiantly against their enemies. His followers loved him so much they called him "The Exalted One."

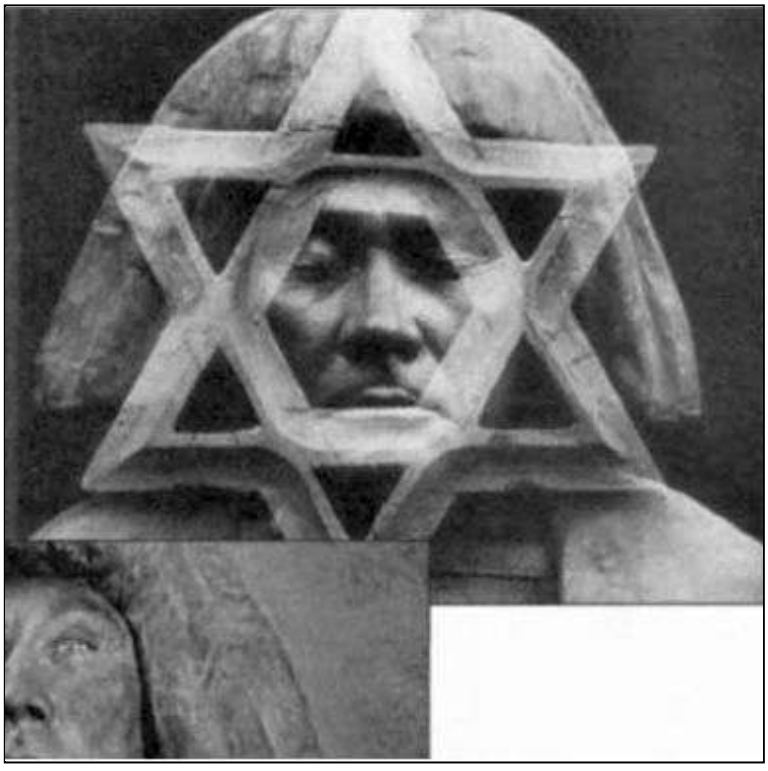
Even to a holy man, or a great mystic, creating life is forbidden. It can only be justified if many lives would be

saved by doing so, and not always even then. But Rabbi Loeb was instructed to try the horrifying task. He created his Golem with divine help, using Kabbalistic formulas communicated to him in dreams.

Acquiring this God-given knowledge was neither simple nor easy. The formulas were given, but deciphering them had to be done by the person himself.

Worse still, he had to use the Shem Hameforash -- the true name of God, which was known to only a few holy men in each generation, and was very dangerous to pronounce. The power it unleashed could turn against the man who uttered it.

This myth is unusual, in that it is supposed to have happened in a specific year -- 1580. There was a new danger brewing in Prague; a notorious priest, Taddeush, planned to accuse the Jews of a new "ritual murder." Rabbi Loeb heard about it, and to avert the horrible danger, directed a dream question to heaven to help him save his people.



Star of David and the Anunnaki Delta.

In the 1920 German Film “Der Golem” (The Golem), the Golem is identified with the “Star of David”; the Hexagram Star, illustrating two ascendant points or directions referred to as negative and evil. In Medieval Christianity, they symbolize the horns of the devil. If the sign is ascendant, then and only then, positive energy emanates from the star or the Anunnaki’s Delta.

In the book of Ramadosh, the “Star” is frequently represented as “Delta”, a sign of power and negative force, said Ulema Rabbi Mordechai. And he added: “Many places on Earth have this negative force that runs underground. This negative energy causes severe damage to one’s health, and mental awareness. Many are not aware of it. It is easy to find out by using the “Triangle Technique”.

He received his answer in an order that is alphabetical in Hebrew: Ata Bra Golem Devuk Hakhomer VeTigzar Zedim Chevel Torfe Yisroel The simple meaning was: Make a Golem of clay and you will destroy the entire Jew-baiting company. But this was only part of the message. The inner meaning had to be understood to be effective.

Rabbi Loeb extracted the real message by using ***Zirufim***, special Kabbalistic formulas. And when he was done, he knew he could accomplish the creation of the Golem.

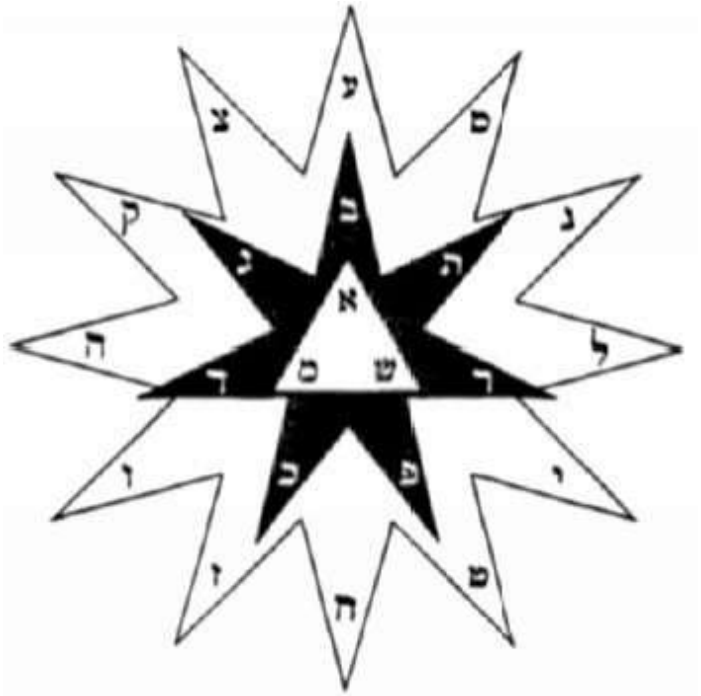
He called two people to assist him. His son-in-law, a Cohen (a Jew descended from the ancient order of priests) and his pupil, a Levite (a Jew descended from the servants of the Temple). He explained that they needed four elements -- fire, water, air and earth.

The two assistants represented the fire and water, Rabbi Loeb, air, and the Golem, earth. He explained how they had to purify themselves, because unless they were completely ready, the Shem Hameforash could destroy them.

After a day of purification, they read various chapters from a particularly holy book, ***Sefer Yezira*** (The Book of Creation) and then went to the River Moldau. By the ligh of a torch, they sculpted a giant body out of river clay. The Golem lay before them, facing the heaven. They placed themselves at his feet, looking at the quiet face.

The Cohen walked seven times around the body, from right to left, reciting special Zirufim. The clay turned bright red, like fire. Then the Levite walked another seven times around the body, from left to right, reciting some more ***Zirufim***. The fire-like redness disappeared, and water flowed through the body. He grew hair and nails.
Then Rabbi Loeb walked once around the body, and placed a piece of parchment in his mouth, on which was written Shem Hameforash**.**
He bowed to the East, West, South and North, and all three of them recited together: "And He breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul."

The Golem opened his eyes and looked at his creator. They dressed him and took him to the synagogue, where he could get ready to start his mission.



The Kaballah Sign with the Anunnaki Delta (Triangle) in the center.

The Star of David, as represented in Chaldean Magic.

Eventually, when the Golem was no longer necessary (and some claim he went mad and became a danger to everyone) Rabbi Loeb decided to return him to the void from whence he came. He did that by recalling the Shem Hameforash**,** and with it the life principle, and thus restored the Golem into lifeless clay.

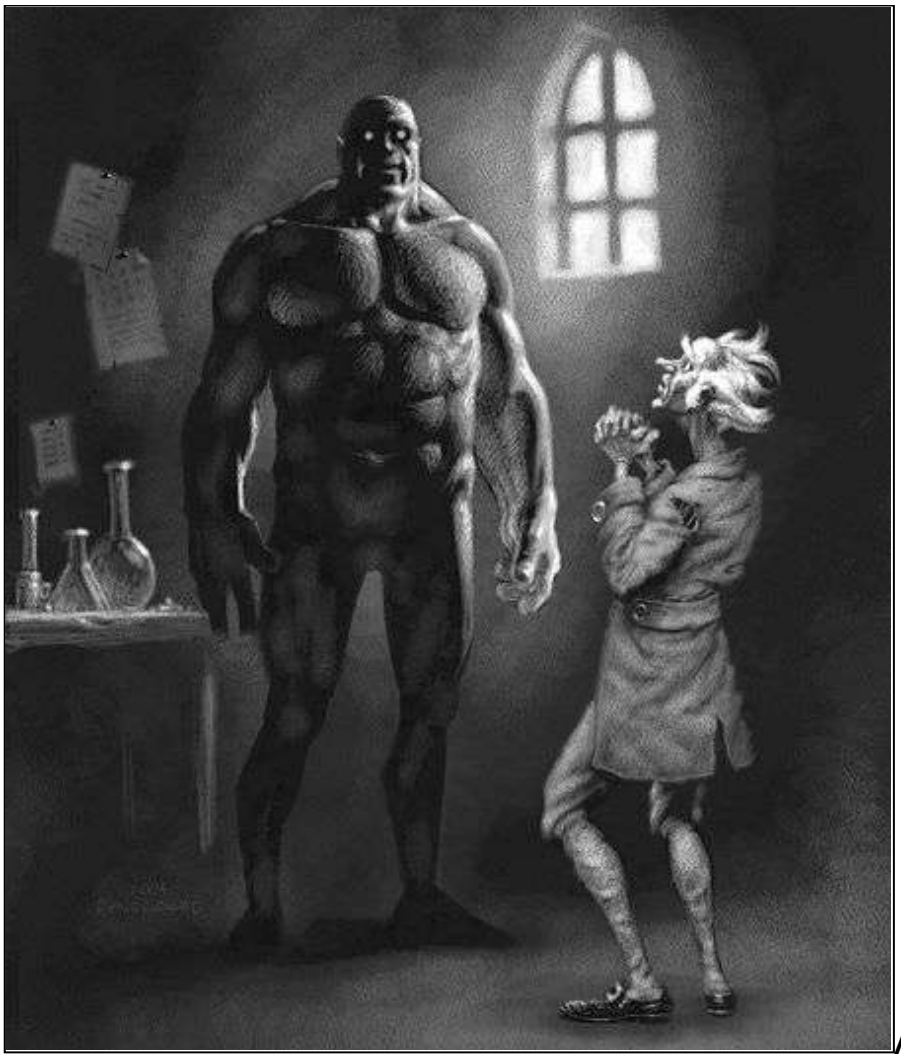
The clay figure had to be hidden in the attic of the synagogue, and no one was permitted to enter it again until many years later. Some writers during the nineteenth century claimed that the outlines of a giant body could still be seen there. –From the Book “Anunnaki, Ascended Masters, Ulema and Fallen Angels”, co-authored by M. de Lafayette and I. Arbel.

*** *** ***

The Golem in the film “Young Frankenstein”.

The creation of a Golem, as it appeared in Mel Brooks’ film *Young Frankenstein*. A scene from the film shows actor Gene Wilder, in the process of creating a Golem.
Like Rabbi Loeb, Wilder is trying to conjure the Golem, and to order him to come to life.

A Kabbalistic Rabbi (Possibly Rabbi Loeb) creating a golem. According to some esoteric Kabbalistic manuscripts, the Rabbi had to place on the forehead of his creature to be, very particular words known to have magical powers.


A Golem.

העוסק בספר יצירה ים לו לטהר עצמו לגבוה
בגדים לבנים ואין לו לאדם לעסוק
יחידי כ"ח ב' או ג' לכתיב ואת הנפש אשר עשו
בחרן וכתיב טובים השנים מן האחד וכתיב לא
עוד היות האדם לבדו אעשה לו עזר כנגדו לכך
התחיל ב' ברחשית ברא . וים לו ליקח קרקע
בתולת במקום הרים שלא חפר בה אדם קס.
ויגבל העפר במים חיים ויעשת גולם אחד ויתחיל
לגלגל בחלפה ביתות של רכ"ח שערים כל אחר
לבד כל אחר שכת"ב בחו"ת בספר יצירה כנגדו
ויתגלגלו בהתחלת מ"ב ואח"כ יגלגל בתברת ח
ַיַ יִ יָ יְ ולעולם אות השם עמהם ַיַ וכל הא"ב
ואח"כ אַיַ ואח"כ אִי ואח"כ אֵי ואח"כ אֶי וכן א"ו
וכן א"ה כולו ואח"כ ימליך ב' וכן ג' וכל אחר
באות שנועל בו והכל יעשוק בעתרת:

Instructions in Hebrew on how to create a golem, from Rabbi Eleazar of Wormes (Worms). Abulafia and other Jewish mystics, have their own instructions on golem creation. It is read from right to left.

*** *** ***

Der Golem. From the German film “Der Golem”, 1920.

In Der Golem, Rabbi Low employs the magic word and the pentagram star to bring the creature to life.

A modern day Golem, as seen in the German film “Der Golem”.

A seer (Magician, Kabbalist, Ulema, Levy, Rabbi, etc.) in the process of writing the “Magic Word”, and/or appropriate esoteric sentences, and placing them on very specific parts of the “Clay Being”, to enable the Golem to come to life. According to Ulema Bukhtiar, some of these designated spots are the forehead, the ears and the mouth.
The Akkadian/Sumerian Cuneiform tablets told us how the Anunnaki created “Man” from the clay. Also, the tablets depicted the creation process, and the words/ commands the Anunnaki gods and goddesses used to bring life to their “Clay Beings”. In Ethiopia, Latvia, and Hungary, Anunnaki-Ulema have created several types of Golem. Mordachai ben Zvi (My teacher and mentor in Budapest) described in-depth how he created two types of Golem, and ordered them to build a small town in Latvia, to shelter refugees. (Note: Refer to the book I co-authored with Dr. Ilil Arbel, “On the Road to Ultimate Knowledge).

Golimu:

Golimu is the name or the title of the enlightened Ulema who creates a Golem. See Golem.

*** *** ***

Gubekli “Göbekli Tepe”:

Turkish. Noun.

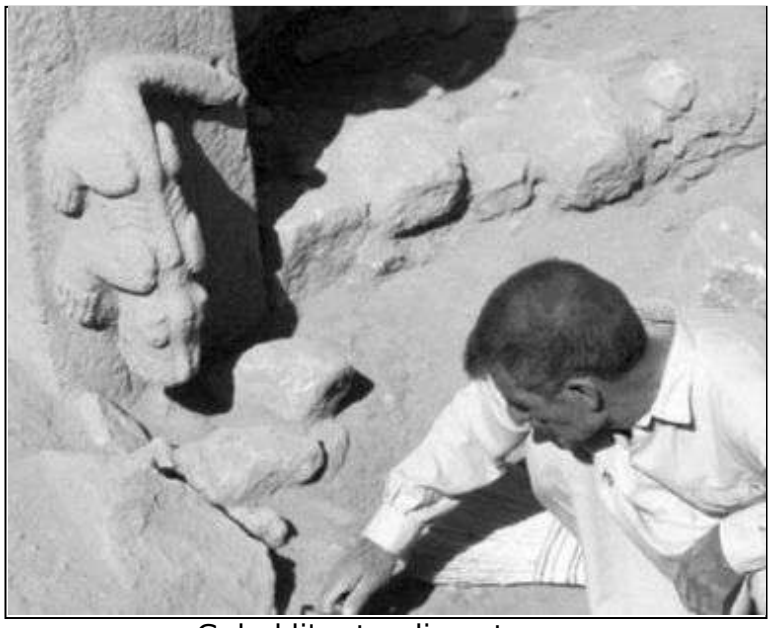
Turkish words meaning “The hill of the navel”. Name of one of the oldest stone temples in the world. These stones and

related pillars were covered with strange forms of arachnids, raptor birds, insects, snakes, dragons, demons, ostriches, wild foxes, and boars. The Ulema have stated that these figures, and archaic artwork, depict some of the earlier creatures produced by, and/ experimented upon by the Anunnaki, who arrived in Turkey some 300,000 years ago. Others have stated that the experiments occurred after the last phase of the Ice age, some 10,000 years ago.

Göbekli Tepe: Shrine/Temple complex.
This is the site of one of the world's oldest shrines/temples complex, depictingthe life-size figure of a human.

A frieze from Gobekli Tepe.

David Lewis-Williams, a professor of archaeology at Witwatersrand University in Johannesburg, says: “Gobekli Tepe is the most important archaeological site in the world.”



Gobekli's standing stones

Many of the Gobekli's standing stones in Turkey have incomprehensible motifs, strange inscriptions, and complicated illustrations of reptiles, some considered to be prehistoric. This photo shows a species of reptile unknown to science and modern archeology.

According to Ulema Shawkat from Istanbul, some of these creatures were “Experimental creatures” created by the Anunnaki in an “Animal Chimiti” set up by Anunnaki geneticists, long before they began to genetically create the first prototypes of quasi-humans.

Anunnaki-Ulema Shankar said: “The Anunnaki have explored many regions of the Earth, before and after the Ice Age. Some of the explored areas included Madagascar, Central Africa, and Turkey.

Gobekli Tepe.

Carved megalith at Göbekli Tepe. According to Anunnaki-Ulema Al Baydani, “These sites are not a worship center, or temples. They have served for a while as domestic storage, of what was left from Anunnaki genetic experiments. No humans or any intelligent life-forms ever lived there.”

On the right side of the megalith, you can see the shape of an Anunnaki letter. It is pronounced Taw. Just below the letter, there is a square, and right below the square you find the illustration of “An insect-Mushroom”. This combination of a letter and geometrical forms mean a series of experiments or experimentations, according to the Ana’kh alphabet.

*** *** ***

Ishra:

A duplicate image or reproduction of a being.
Ishra is the name/ term used for the new image or duplicate of the original existence of a life-form, in another universe.
Anunnaki-Ulema Modechai ben Zvi said: “All living forms, including humans and animals have many duplicates of themselves throughout the universe. In each dimension, physical and non-physical, we find identical, symmetrical and alive copies of all of us. This copy is not a visual reproduction or a holographic projection, but real in every single detail.

*** *** ***

Jagaad-Oni:

Pronounced Tjagaad-Oh-Ni.
A term for the primordial point, or “The beginning station,” from which the universe emanated.
From Jagaad-Oni, the Sanskrit word Jagad-Yoni is derived, which means space; the womb of the universe. The beginning station is the smallest structure in the universe, which expanded to give life and expansion to the known physical universe.
Scientists have a name for it; the Big Bang, a theory debunked by contemporary Anunnaki-Ulema.

*** *** ***

Kabiri “Kabirim”:

Phoenician. Noun.
Very ancient Canaanite and Phoenician deities, who were worshipped by the Tyrians, Sidonians and the early Israelites,

including Terah, the father of Abraham. They were “fashioned” after the image of the early Anunnaki who landed in Phoenicia.
The Kabiri were held in highest veneration at Thebes, in Lemnos, Phrygia, Macedonia, and especially at Samothrace. The Kabiri were also Assyrian gods. They were called Teraphim. Esoteric teachings tell us that the Kabiri were angels. In Proto-Hebrew they were called the Gibborim, meaning the mighty ones.

Shamrakh-Ank-Sinhar-baal:

I. Definition and etymology
II. In Eastern languages

I. Definition and etymology:

The creator of life in the universe, and one of the primordial creators of the Anunnaki. Derived from Ana’kh (Anunnaki language).
It is composed of:

- **a**- Sham, which means light, fire, sun.
- **b**- Rakh, which means a field, an area, species.
- **c**- Ank, which means life, energy, creation.
- **d**- Sinhar, which means a leader, a lord, a commander.
- **e**- Baal, which means a creator, an inventor, a scientist, god.

*** *** ***

II. In Eastern languages:

Later on in history, many Eastern civilizations will borrow some of these words and incorporate them into their native tongues and languages. For instance (To name a few):

- **a**- The Egyptians took the Anunnaki’s word “Ank”;

- **b**- The Phoenicians, Habiru (Hebrews), Akkadians, Hittites, the scribes of Aramaic and Syriac, and the Arabs took the Anunnaki's word "baal" and transform it into Baal, Bal, Al, El, Allah, Eli, Elohim, Ilah, Il, etc…

*** *** ***

Te.E.Ma:

Ana'kh/Akkadian/Sumerian. Noun

Name of one of the gods chosen by the Anunnaki to provide the blood to create a genetically produced human race. In the clay tablets, Te.E.Ma also refers to a "genetic gene".

*** *** ***

Ti :

Anunnaki/Sumerian/Babylonian. Noun.

Word for rib.

In later versions of the ancient Akkadian/Sumerian texts, "Nin-ti" became the "Lady of the rib", also the "Lady of life", and the "Lady of creation".

Consequently, Adama (Adam), the man, was created from the rib of Ninti (Also identified with Gabriel, the female Anunnaki goddess/angel and life giver.)

This contradicts the story of the creation of Adam and Eve as told in the Judeo-Christian tradition. According to Babylonian myth and Ana'kh texts, woman created man; it was not man who created woman (Eve).

And the female Anunnaki (Nin.Ti/Gabriel) used her rib to create Adam.

The early translators, (and possibly, intentionally misleading or creative scribes) of the ancient texts and epics of Sumer got it wrong, and their fake story of the creation of Adam and Eve invaded the Hebraic, Christian and the Islamic holy scriptures.

*** *** ***

Tiamat:

Sumerian/Akkadian/Assyrian/Old Babylonian. Noun.
In the Enuma Elish, Tiamat is depicted as a gigantic dragon symbolizing the primeval chaos.
The word Tiamat is derived from the Akkadian word Tâmtu, which means the sea. And Tâmtu is derived from the word Ti'amtum. Tiamat is the name of the Babylonian queen of the salty water, the mother of the Anunnaki Lahmu, Lahamu, Anshar, and Kishar, and is the gigantic dragon symbolizing the primeval chaos, and the bearer of the skies and the Earth.

Tiamat was known to the Greeks as Thalattē (Greek word for sea), as recorded by Berossus in his first volume of "Universal History".
Tiamat is composed from three words:

- **a**- Ti, which means many things, including life; rib, etc.
- **b**- Ama, which means mother (Ima in Hebrew, Ama in ancient Syriac, Ummum in Akkadian, Oum in Arabic, Anna in Hittite.)
- **c**- T, a feminine terminal marker.

Anunnaki/Babylonian mythology has told us that at the very beginning of the Earth, there were only Apsu and Tiamat. After colonizing Mars, the Anunnaki came to our planet, which was then referred to as Ki, Tamtu, Gaea, Tiamat. The Anunnaki who came to Earth were divided into two groups of 300 each.
The first group of 300 Anunnaki went North West and established Tilmun, the city of the Anunnaki god, Enlil. Later on, Tilmun was renamed Nippur, and Kadesh (The holy or sacred place.) The second group of 300 Anunnaki broke up into seven different tribes, and were dispersed in many regions of the Middle East, Near East, Anatolia and Central Africa. In her "union" with Apsu (Sweet water), Tiamat became the mother of the gods, and the universe.

*** *** ***

The Babylonian epic Enuma Elish begins with:

The heavens did not yet exist nor the earth below,
Apsu the freshwater ocean was there,
The first, the begetter, and Tiamat, the saltwater sea,
she who bore them all;
they were mixing their waters.
Another excerpt from the epic:

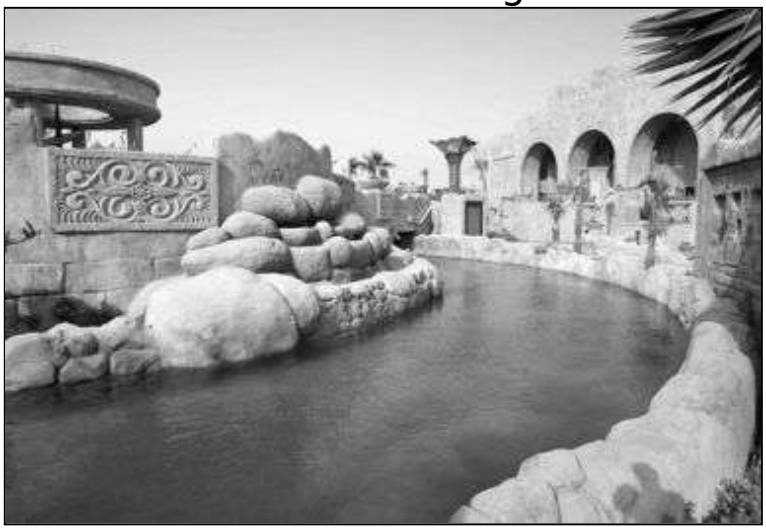
And Anu begat Nudimmud in his likeness.
He, Nudimmud, was superior to his forefathers:
Profound of understanding, he was wise, was very strong at arms.
Mightier by far than Anshar his father's begetter,
He had no rival among the gods his peers.
The gods of that generation would meet together
And disturb Tiamat, and their clamour reverberated.
They stirred up Tiamat's belly,
They were annoying her by playing inside Anduruna.
Apsu could not quell their noise And Tiamat became mute before them;
However grievous their behaviour to her,
However bad their ways, she would indulge them.
Finally Apsu, begetter of the great gods,
Called out and addressed his vizier Mummu,
‘O Mummu, vizier who pleases me!
Come, let us go to Tiamat!'
They went and sat in front of Tiamat,
And discussed affairs concerning the gods their sons.
Apsu made his voice heard And spoke to Tiamat in a loud voice,
‘Their ways have become very grievous to me,
By day I cannot rest, by night I cannot sleep.
I shall abolish their ways and disperse them!
Let peace prevail, so that we can sleep.'

When Tiamat heard this,
She was furious and shouted at her lover;
She shouted dreadfully and was beside herself with rage,
But then suppressed the evil in her belly.
‘How could we allow what we ourselves created to perish?
Even though their ways are so grievous,
we should bear it patiently.'
Vizier Mummu replied and counselled Apsu;
The vizier did not agree with the counsel of his earth mother.
‘O father, put an end to thy troublesome ways, so that she may be allowed to rest by day and sleep at night.
Note: Translated by L.W. King, in 1902.

Dilmun:

Babylonian/Sumerian. Noun.

Dilmun is the Sumerian name for Bahrain, which, around 2,000 B.C. was a prosperous city. Dilmun is mentioned in the Akkadian/Sumerian clay tablets, in the Bible, as well as in the Book of Ramadosh, and Ilmu Al Donia. The Babylonian-Assyrian mythology mentioned Dilmun as a terrestrial base for the Anunnaki. Because Dilmun had no fresh sparkling water, the Anunnaki god Enki, ordered Utu the sun god, to fill it with fresh water brought up from the earth. Dilmun was thus turned into a divine garden.



Dilmun water park, in modern day Bahrain.

This 5,000 year old Akkadian/Sumerian tablet tells the story of the Anunnaki god Enki, and his forbidden plants on the island of Dilmun.

This tablet tells the story of Gilgamesh, the King of Uruk, who visited Dilmun, and who described it in this tablet as “the land of immortality.”

Dilmun burial mounds.

Map showing Bahrain (Ancient Anunnaki Dilmun).

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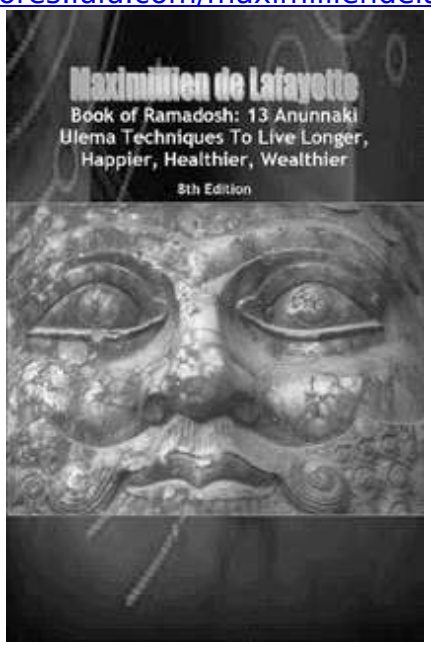

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